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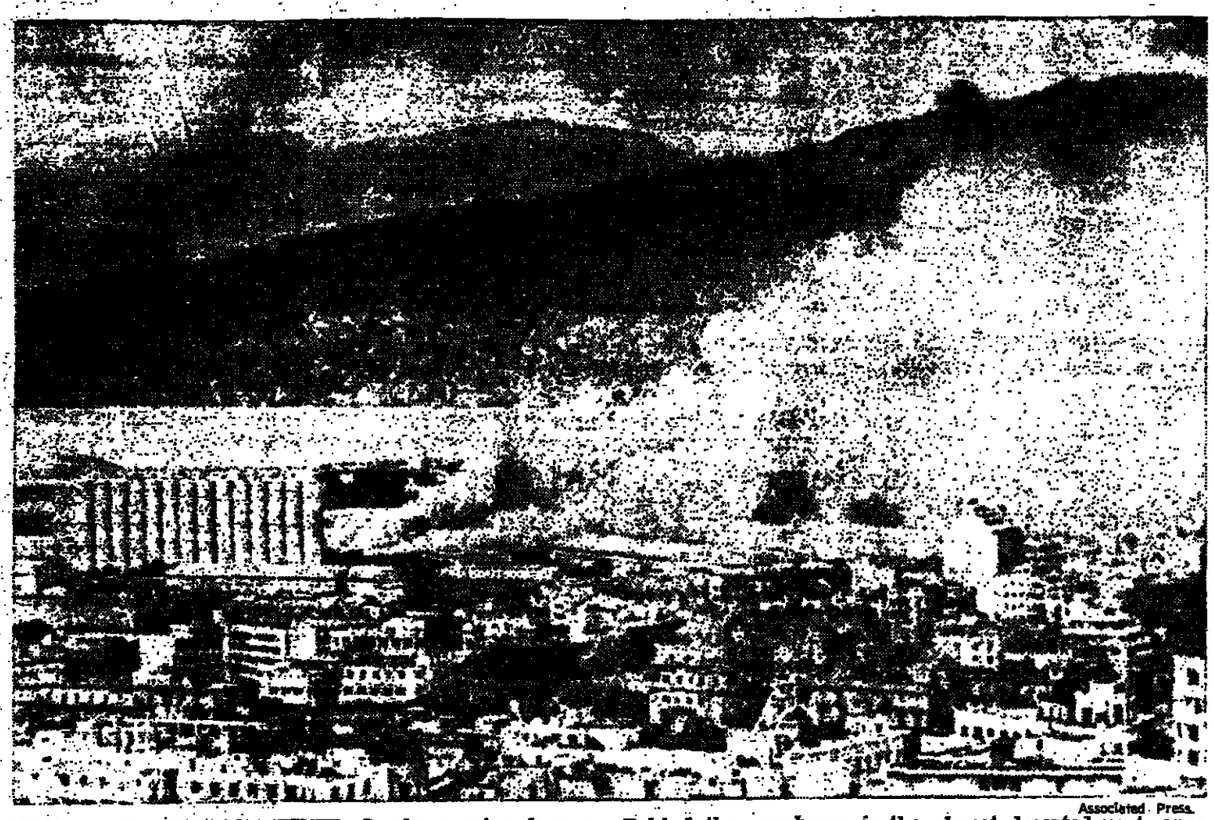
Austria 12 S. | Lebanon 4L.75
Belgium 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr
Denmark 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Eire 16 P | Netherlands 1.50 Flor.
Finland 2.30 F.M | Nigeria 50 K.
France 2.50 F. | Norway 3 N.Kr.
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Portugal 12 Esc.
Great Britain 15 P | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece 18 Drs. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
India Rs. 6 | Spain 30 Ptas.
Iran 40 Rials | Turkey T.£ 8
Italy 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia 9 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 9-7 (48-45). Tomorrow outlook. Yesterday's temp. 11-7 (52-45). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 14-8 (57-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (56-45). CHANNEL: Mod. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 15-9 (59-48). NICE: Rain. Temp. 7—6 (45-21). Yesterday's 5—1 (41-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.



Associated Press.

STILL BATTLING IN BEIRUT—Smoke pouring from a burning warehouse in the port section of Beirut yesterday, set afire in one more battle in the 9-month-old civil war. Behind the warehouse is the almost deserted port, once the Mideast's busiest; in the distance, snow-covered mountains whose usually popular ski resorts are now deserted.

3 Camps' Siege Is Key

Strife Widens, Engulfs Lebanon Rural Areas

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Civil strife spread from this burning, shattered capital across the Lebanese countryside today as Moslem and Palestinian forces shelled Christian villages in retaliation for a food blockade around three Palestinian camps.

Police said that about 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded in the last 48 hours, raising the estimated toll for nine months of strife to more than 3,400 dead and 17,860 wounded.

The Palestinian guerrilla news agency, Wafa, said leftist forces had begun a siege of Zghorta, the Christian home town of President Suleiman Franjieh, but a rightist spokesman denied that the north Lebanon mountain town was besieged.

The spokesman said that the Phalangists were prepared to lift their 11-day-old blockade of the Palestinians' Tal Zaatar, Jisr Al-Pasha and Dbayeh camps, provided that the Palestinians would stop harassing nearby Christian districts.

7-Day-Old Battle

Fighting, with rockets, mortars and machine guns, raged throughout Beirut for the seventh consecutive day as Christian, Moslem and Palestinian forces traded fire in the eastern suburbs, in the city center and in the uptown coastal hotel district. Smoke blanketed the central and eastern districts of the city from fires burning through a warehouse at the Beirut port and factories bombed overnight in the suburbs.

Moslem snipers fired at targets throughout the uptown district. Lebanese security and army troops manned sandbagged positions on rooftops to protect the main uptown thoroughfare from attack by Moslem gunmen controlling the streets to the right and left of it.

But the heaviest fighting raged around the villages and towns nestled in the coastal hills between Beirut and Tripoli, 50 miles to the north, and Sidon, 30 miles to the south.

A force of several thousand Palestinian guerrillas and Moslem leftists launched an offensive against Christian town south and north of Beirut, overrunning at least one of them, Jiyyeh.

Clashes were also reported 30 miles to the east, around Zahle, and along the coast as far as Astripoli, 50 miles north of the capital.

It was the first time that fighting has raged so far north and south of the capital at the same time.

While the Moslems and their Palestinian allies appeared to be making gains in the countryside, Christian forces tightened their stranglehold around two Palestinian camps in eastern Beirut.

Militiamen from the Christians' Phalangist and National Liberal parties pushed to the outskirts of the Jisr al-Pasha and Tal Zaatar refugee camps.

Both camps are heavily fortified and a Palestinian spokesman said each had enough supplies for its 10,000 residents for another two weeks.

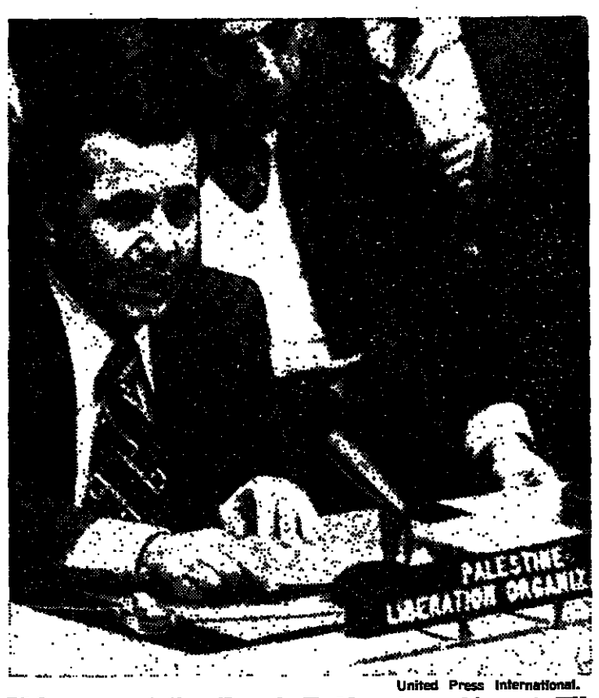
The situation was more precarious around the Dbayeh camp, 10 miles north of Beirut. There, 2,500 Palestinians have been under mortar and rocket fire from surrounding Christian positions for two days and nights.

Arafat Warning

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Palestinian leader, Yassir Arafat, has told Egypt that some Lebanese Army units have joined Christian militiamen in besieging and starving 70,000 Palestinians and Lebanese on the outskirts of Beirut, the newspaper al-Ahram said in its latest editions today.

Mr. Arafat called on Arab countries to "shoulder their responsibilities in this grave situation to avoid a total conflagration that would threaten the entire Arab region and not only Lebanon," the newspaper said.

In a message to the Egyptian government last night, al-Ahram said, Mr. Arafat said Lebanon's Christian leaders plan to bring the Lebanese Army into the fray.



United Press International.

PLO representative Farouk Kaddoumi speaking at UN.

OAU Talks Fail in Bid for Accord on Angola

By David Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 13 (WP).—African chiefs of state broke off their extraordinary summit on the Angolan crisis this morning after failing to reach agreement on any concrete steps leading toward a settlement of the civil war there and of the feud among the three warring African nationalist parties.

"We have failed" said Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. "It is a pity. I'm very sad, but there is no agreement. We have divided Angola."

In Washington, a White House spokesman said today that President Ford will ask Congress when it returns from vacation next week to lift its ban on U.S. assistance to Angola, the Associated Press reported.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen made the statement when asked for a presidential reaction to the African summit meeting. "The President still feels the best solution is a series of goals he set," Nessen replied. "These are cease-fire, an end of all foreign intervention, a withdrawal of all foreign forces and a government of national unity in Angola."

The Senate, by a 54-to-22 vote last month, blocked any further funds for CIA aid to U.S.-supported factions in Angola.]

Abrupt End

The OAU meeting came to an abrupt end after an all-night effort to break a deadlock between two blocs of states, each supporting a faction in the civil war, and each having 22 members. Only Ethiopia and Uganda (which maintained officially neutral), without twenty-four votes of the 46 members were needed to pass a resolution.

In a brief statement to the press, the official Organization of African Unity spokesman, Peter [illegible], said that the meeting had adjourned after "seriously considering" the Angolan problem and having decided to request the body's nine-nation Executive Committee to "follow the problem closely."

In effect, the Angolan issue was referred to committee for reconsideration at the next regular OAU summit conference scheduled to be held in Mauritius next summer.

The meeting ended with no agreement of agreement anywhere on the opposing resolutions, a Nigerian one demanding the outright recognition of the Soviet Union's Cuban-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and a Senegalese one calling for the formation of a government of national unity among the three factions.

Mr. Oau refused to comment on the outcome of the talks. But elsewhere, reaction to the total absence of any agreement varied greatly among delegates while outside observers felt that, on balance, the pro-MPLA bloc had gained less than it had probably anticipated while the other bloc had lost less than it probably feared.

Foregone Conclusion

The MPLA did not gain official recognition by the OAU, as most U.S. officials had feared, and South Africa was not specifically condemned for its "aggression" against Angola, as had been the foregone conclusion up until the last moment.

The Soviet Union and Cuba, on the other hand, failed to see the MPLA seated at the summit as the sole legitimate government of Angola or to gain any official recognition and praise for their military assistance to this group. But they were also spared any resolution condemning the pres-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

9 Major Firms Ask Dutch Regime For Social, Economic Reforms

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The leaders of nine major Dutch companies today called for a radical change in the government's social and economic policies, which they said undermined this country's international competitive position.

In an open letter, the companies, including Royal Dutch Petroleum, Philips and Unilever, called for early talks on the matter by the government, workers and employers.

The letter proposed a considerable reduction in taxes and social security payments in order to cut labor costs, and said the government could improve the business climate by avoiding measures and statements undermining confidence in the nation's economic potential.

Other signers included the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, AKZO and the National Nederlanden, VMF-Stork, Rijn-Schelde Verolme and Estel companies.

But Will Seek Their Inclusion

Sadat Set for Geneva Talks Even Without Palestinians

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt is ready to return to a reconvened Geneva Middle East peace conference without the participation of the Palestinians although it will try to secure a place for them at the negotiating table.

Indicating continuing differences with the Palestinians over strategy in future peace moves, Mr. Sadat also rejected any change in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 during the current Security Council debate on the Middle East. The two resolutions form the cornerstone of Arab-Israeli negotiations so far.

Mr. Sadat said that the two resolutions, which call for a solution to the "refugee" problem as well as Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, "are the foundation of the peace process."

The Egyptian leader was speaking to newsmen at his villa near Cairo after a meeting with Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen.

Asked if Egypt would resume negotiations with Israel in Geneva if the Palestinians were not present, Mr. Sadat replied:

"We shall be ready to go like we went in December, 1973. We are ready to go and fight for the Palestinians to join Geneva. We believe the whole process must be pushed and we don't believe in saying no to everything."

The Geneva talks, co-sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union, recessed after two meetings in December, 1973. Israel has refused to take part in any future sessions if the Palestine Liberation Organization is present.

Mr. Sadat's remarks indicated that he was not about to sacrifice the opportunity for further progress toward an Israeli-Arab settlement for a recalcitrant Palestinian movement that has been subjecting him and his policies to a barrage of denunciations since he signed the second Sinai agreement last Sept. 1.

Egypt called last week for the reconvening of the Geneva talks by the end of June and warned against transferring peace efforts from that forum to the UN Security Council.

Egypt had previously rejected the idea of changing the two basic Mideast resolutions of the Security Council, but Mr. Sadat said that he would like to see the Council adopt a new resolution "recognizing the Palestinians as a political problem rather than a refugee and humanitarian problem."

Violence Diminishes

Strikes, Lockouts Spread Through Spain

MADRID, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Stevedores struck in Barcelona, and Madrid was without mail deliveries today as a wave of strikes spread to new sectors of Spain.

In Madrid, the number of striking or locked-out workers rose to more than 100,000, labor sources said. At least another 50,000 were idle in the provinces.

One bright spot for the government was the halt, at least temporarily, of street demonstrations, possibly due to police toughness yesterday.

Police used clubs, tear gas and smoke grenades on at least six occasions yesterday to disperse protesters in Madrid. The capital was peaceful today, and the main university campus—the scene of violent police intervention yesterday—remained quiet.

The strikes and street demonstrations—illegal under Spanish law—have centered on demands for pay increases, but have carried strong political overtones.

Madrid's industrial belt was virtually paralyzed today, with many of its biggest plants shut down. An industry source said 87 companies in the region have asked authorities to be allowed to lock out their workers, which would make the shutdown complete. Most Madrid building sites were deserted as the result of a construction workers' strike.

Post Office Strike

Mailmen struck to protest the arrest of eight of their elected representatives, leaving Madrid without deliveries. Telephone workers demanding pay hikes staged wildcat strikes which threatened to impair telephone service. Police evicted strikers from Madrid's central post office and telephone exchange.

The government defused a threatened strike of Madrid's 11,000 taxi drivers today by raising fares between 50 and 70 per cent.

There was, however, a threat of a repetition of last week's crippling strike in Madrid's mass-transit system.

Subway workers returned to work Saturday after winning concessions and a promise of further negotiations from the company. But as the talks got under way today the company issued a statement saying it had no funds to meet demands for wage hikes. The subway workers have said they will strike again if no solution has been found by Monday.

In Barcelona, Spain's biggest port, nearly 2,000 stevedores walked off their jobs in a pay dispute. Other new strikes were reported from the Basque country and southern Andalusia.

Strikers Fined

MADRID, Jan. 13 (AP).—Legal sources said the government has levied fines totaling 650,000 pesetas ($12,000) on ten metalworkers and union representatives arrested for alleged political participation in stoppages.

Twenty more workers and union representatives appeared today before the National Court of Public Order for questioning in connection with their participation in the strikes.

State Dept. Denies SALT Pact Near

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The State Department said today that progress was being made in strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union, but denied a Moscow report that the two countries were close to breaking the stalemate over completing a new agreement.

The Los Angeles Times reported from Moscow (IHT this morning) that the core of a compromise for breaking the stalemate had been reached. It said that the Soviet Union had agreed to accept restrictions on its new Backfire bomber while the United States would accept limitations on its new cruise missile.

"The story is not true," State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said. There has been some progress, he said, but "no proposal has been made to the Soviet Union. Therefore, there could be no agreement. We are still studying our own position."

WHO Appoints a Chinese

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The World Health Organization today appointed Dr. Ch'en Wen-chieh as an assistant director-general, the first Chinese to be appointed to a high-ranking WHO post.

Associated Press.

ROMAN VISITORS—Chairman Luigi Longo (left) and Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer of the Italian Communist party leaving the Quirinal Palace yesterday after consultations with the Italian President, Giovanni Leone.

Moro Picked to Try to Form A New Government for Italy

ROME, Jan. 13 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone asked outgoing Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro tonight to try to form Italy's 38th post-Fascist government.

Mr. Moro, a four-time Premier, said he accepted the charge "with reservation." He said he would begin soundings tomorrow with leaders of all seven national parties.

Making it clear that he would seek Socialist support, Mr. Moro appeared to rule out any form of alliance with the increasingly powerful Communist party.

The Socialists, who toppled his six-month-old government last week, were "a key force in the political battle, and with notable possibilities and responsibilities," he said.

But, he said, "it is my intention too to maintain the distinction between majority and opposition, among which the Communist opposition is important."

The Socialists have demanded some formal link to the majority for the Communists, even if it is only the negative one of promising their abstention on government policy votes. Politicians said this could prove to be the main obstacle to ending the crisis.

Economic Crisis

Mr. Moro said Italy was "in the middle of an economic-social crisis of vast proportions." He said he would move as swiftly as possible to try to form "a democratic coalition which is in harmony with the needs of the times."

Politicians said that if they can find agreement on economic differences and some form of compromise over the Communists, a Christian Democratic-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Over U.S. Objection

Security Council Gives PLO Rights in Middle East Debate

By Bernard Gwertzman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Security Council opened its debate on the Middle East yesterday by voting overwhelmingly to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate with the rights of a UN member nation, despite a vehement objection by the United States that such action "eroded the influence and authority" of the council.

The vote was 11-1, with the United States voting against the proposal. Britain, France and Italy abstained.

The members of the Security Council voting to seat the Palestinians were Benin (formerly Dahomey), China, Guyana, Japan, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Tanzania.

Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates will also be allowed to sit in the chamber. There were no objections raised to the presence of those countries.

Israel, anticipating that the PLO would be seated, had already announced that it would not ask to take part in the debate, which is expected to go on during the next two weeks. Its delegate, Chaim Herzog, spoke at a meeting across from the UN in the morning and warned that the council was laying the groundwork for a new war in the Middle East.

Veto Impossible

In the debate, the United States was unable to use its veto because a veto is possible only on substantive resolutions, not in procedural debates such as those on agenda or participation.

Although the vote to admit the PLO had been expected as a result of previous UN actions in November and December, Daniel Moynihan, the chief U.S. delegate, bitterly assailed what he called a rise of "totalitarianism" in the council, and sharply rebuked the PLO for its refusal to recognize the existence of Israel.

The two-hour debate that preceded the vote on the PLO's seating had been anticipated in a behind-the-scenes dispute yesterday morning when the council met to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Argentina Wants U.K. Envoy Out

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Argentina has asked Britain to withdraw its ambassador here in connection with the dispute over the Falkland Islands, the Foreign Ministry said tonight.

The announcement said that Argentina's ambassador to Britain, who is currently in Buenos Aires, would stay here pending further instructions.

Britain's Ambassador, Derick Rosslyn Ashe, had a five-minute meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Manuel Arauz Castex. Diplomatic sources said the meeting, held at the ambassador's request, was an attempt "to pour oil on troubled waters" in the Falkland Islands dispute.

Argentina regards the islands, known here as the Malvinas, as part of its national territory. Britain occupied the islands in 1833.

French Left Newspaper Lists Alleged CIA Agents in Paris

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 13 (IHT).—The extreme leftist newspaper Libération today published a list with 32 names of people it said were members of the Central Intelligence Agency working out of the U.S. Embassy here. It said more names would be published tomorrow.

Today's publication was a further step in the public divulgence of U.S. intelligence activities. Other names of alleged CIA agents have been published in Athens, Stockholm, Madrid, London and Mexico City, and a list is reportedly about to be published in Rome.

Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens, was murdered there last month after publication of his name and activities in the Athens News, an English-language newspaper.

"We are not cops, and we don't desire the death of anyone," said Libération today. "That being said, the unilateral sentimentality of the men who calmly prepared the murder of Patrice Lumumba and Salvador Allende is not very convincing."

Today's list included the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the alleged agents in Paris, plus names and embassy telephone extensions of 22 more. While some of the information was believed to be correct, some of it appeared out of date, since some persons named are not living in Paris.

Several of the embassy extensions did not reply. When someone did reply, he would not comment.

Though the Libération article

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Including Provision Aimed at Russia

Japan Lifts Bar to Peace Pact With China

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Miki, in a major policy shift, made it clear today that the Japanese government was ready to conclude a peace treaty wich China to end World War II formally despite Soviet warnings against it.

In a news conference just hours after the Soviet foreign minister ended a visit here, Mr. Miki indicated that Japan would accede to a Chinese demand that the pact include a provision stating that both countries oppose the efforts of any third nation to achieve "hegemony" in Asia.

Soviet officials contend that the provision is aimed at the Soviet Union and, until today, the Japanese had resisted Chinese efforts to include it in the treaty to avoid being caught in the struggle between the two Commmnist nations.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned Mr. Miki yesterday that Moscow might "reconsider" its relations with Tokyo if Japan agreed with China on a treaty which the Soviet Union considered antagonistic.

Although Mr. Miki professed to want better relations with the Soviet Union, his statements in his news conference today were the most forthright expression yet of his government's growing pro-Chinese policy. He said that Mr. Gromyko's visit would have "no impact" on Japan's negotiations with China.

Japan's readiness to conclude a treaty with Peking containing an anti-Soviet provision appeared immediately after Mr. Gromyko refused to concede anything on the Japanese demand for the return of four northern islands seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Mr. Miki's statement seemed certain to win wide domestic political support because the pro-China lobby is strong among Japanese businessmen, intellectuals, and leftists. There is no pro-Soviet lobby here.

Japan and China established diplomatic relations in September, 1972, and recently have been negotiating a treaty of peace and friendship to bring a formal end to World War II and to define their basic relationship.

The Chinese have been insisting on a provision saying that both nations oppose the effort *of any third nation to* achieve "hegemony" in Asia. The Russians claim, and the Chinese have not denied, that the clause is aimed at them.

Mr. Miki said today: "As regards the anti-hegemony clause, this is the principle of peace which was embodied both in the United States-China Shanghai communiqué and the joint communiqué between China and Japan." The Shanghai communiqué was issued in 1973, the other in 1972.

"In addition," he continued, "in the basic principles of relations agreed upon between the U.S.S.R. and the United States in May of the same year [1973], it was clearly spelled out that either party should make no *claim for themselves* and would not recognize the claims of anyone else to special rights or advantages in world affairs."

"Regardless of the terminology employed," Mr. Miki declared, "the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan are unanimous in opposing hegemony."

"It is not contradictory, therefore, for Japan to incorporate that principle in the Sino-*Japanese treaty and at the same* time pursue furtherance of better relations with the Soviet Union," Mr. Miki concluded.

Mr. Miki said in response to questions that he could not tell what final form the anti-hegemony clause would take. He said he hoped the treaty would be concluded as soon as possible.

He also called "unrealistic" a policy of his predecessor, Kakuei Tanaka, who set Japan on an "equidistant" course between China and the Soviet Union.

Bonn Halts Beirut Mail

BONN, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Postal Ministry has announced that it no longer will accept mail for Lebanon because the unrest there makes delivery of it uncertain.

China Buying Large Stocks Of Aluminum, Other Metals

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Chinese government is quietly buying large stocks of aluminum and other strategic metals on Western markets, European business sources said today.

Western defense analysts, who have been studying the purchases, admitted they are puzzled. They said that China may be stockpiling the metals, which are unusually cheap now, or may be planning a rapid expansion of its civil and military air industry.

China also has recently ordered British jet engines and French heavy helicopters, taken options on three Concorde supersonic airliners and shown interest in British and French fighter planes, computers, radar and other high technology.

The sources said that China bought 250,000 tons of aluminum in the late summer from a consortium of two European firms, Alusuisse of Switzerland and Pechiney of France. That amount is more than all the aluminum which all nine European Economic Community nations exported in the first half of last year.

A spokesman at Alusuisse headquarters in Zurich denied that the Alusuisse-Pechiney sale was of that size, but said that the Chinese bought an even larger amount—400,000 tons—from firms in Europe, the United States and Australia in August and September. He said that the actual amount his firm sold was "confidential."

The Chinese also have bought large but unspecified amounts of manganese, tungsten and other non-ferrous metals, all used in civilian and defense industries, the sources said.

The current international economic recession has hurt the aluminum market and driven prices down. The sources said that China bought the aluminum for $155 million—about $630 to $680 a ton. The current price in New York is about $900 a ton.

At the time of the purchase, the European stockpile of aluminum had been bloated to about *a million tons.*

China's own aluminum industry produces about 160,000 tons of aluminum a year, the defense analysts said. They said that this output, plus the European purchases, gives China enough aluminum to build 20,000 jet fighters —more than any nation could conceivably need.

Obsolete Air Force

The analysts said that China may plan to replace its obsolete Soviet-built air force with modern planes built by Chinese industry.

Or, they said, the Chinese may have simply seized a bargain, or *may plan to resell the aluminum* to other nations, either at a profit or at concessionary terms as aid.

Aluminum also is used for housing, railway cars and many other purposes.

The analysts said that the aluminum purchases indicated a victory for the branch of the Peking leadership that favors importing some goods and raw materials and a defeat for the branch that wants China to be self-sufficient economically.

Laos Renews Gas Sales

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 13 (AP).—Traffic returned to the streets of Vientiane yesterday as the Laotian government began rationed sales of gasoline to the general public following two months of no sales at all.

United Press International.

BELFAST BOMBING—Police and British soldiers standing guard at a large mid-city shopping area in which a no-warning terror ist bomb blast killed four persons yesterday.

Year's First Fatal Blast Kills 4, Hurts 20

Ulster Militants Reject U.K. Bid for Talks

BELFAST, Jan. 13 (AP).—Both Protestant and Roman Catholic militants today rejected the British government's proposal that they try again to agree on coalition rule of Northern Ireland. Both warned that the violence will continue, and the Protestants said it would increase.

Hours after these warnings, a bomb—estimated to contain 50 pounds of explosive—went off in a crowded Belfast shopping arcade, killing two men and two women and wounding 20 persons. It was Belfast's first bombing without a warning to authorities in more than two years.

The Protestant militants were angered because, as expected, the government refused to bow to their demand for the reinstatement of majority—meaning Protestant—rule in the province.

The Catholics of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, fighting to reunite Ireland, said the British proposal for a resumption of negotiations would "prolong the agony of the Irish people" because Britain refused to withdraw from Northern Ireland.

Merlyn Rees, the minister for Northern Ireland, told the House of Commons yesterday that the government rejected the recommendation of the dominant Protestant faction in the province's Constitutional Assembly that majority rule, suspended by London nearly four years ago, be restored.

He scheduled a new session of the 78-member Assembly for Feb. 3 to try once more to work out some form of power-sharing between the Protestants and Catholics, a coalition arrangement that the Protestants have repeatedly rejected.

Mr. Rees said in the Commons: "Northern Ireland will continue to be governed by, and from, this Parliament." He declared that the British government will not pull out of the war-torn province.

Protestant hardliners said they would wreck the Assembly when it met again.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, one of the most powerful Protestant political leaders, told newsmen: "We control the convention, and we'll stymie any debate on power-sharing. We have our plans for disruption. They will be put into action at the proper time."

"We'll start a military campaign against the IRA and their supporters unless we get action," said a spokesman for the Ulster Defense Association, the biggest of the province's private Protestant armies.

UDA chieftain Sammy Smyth warned that "1975 was the year of the politicians. They failed abysmally. 1976 is going to be the year of the paramilitaries. The Protestant people are saying they've had enough."

On the Catholic side, Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisionals' political front, Sinn Fein, declared: "The British decision is a recipe for perpetuating strife, instability and injustice in Ireland. It is yet another exercise in cosmetic politics."

French Left Newspaper Lists Alleged CIA Agents in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

was brought up at an embassy meeting today, officially the embassy had no comment.

In Washington today, the State Department called the publication "contemptible and inflammatory."

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said the Ford administration was in touch with the French government about the matter. It was not clear whether contact was made before or after publication.

"Experience has shown that the printing of such lists is extremely irresponsible. It can incite lunatics and fanatics to attack diplomats," Mr. Funseth said.

The CIA limited itself to a one-sentence statement: "We are naturally concerned at the publication by a foreign journal of any list of persons who are either correctly or incorrectly named as CIA employees, but we sincerely hope that no Americans participated in this effort abroad against their fellow citizens."

Libération, a Marxist, vaguely Maoist, anti-Soviet publication founded by Jean-Paul Sartre, among others, said it would gladly publish the names of the local Soviet KGB agents here if Eugene Burgstaller, named as the CIA head, would provide them.

The newspaper said it had come up with its present list by using the embassy's directory and identification codes with the help of a group of "journalists" in London and Washington who were "fed up with the clandestine activities of their government around the world."

It said it could not compile a list of KGB agents because "all the personnel at the Soviet Embassy is a priori suspect and could not be trusted with confidential information."

'Fifth Estate'

The "journalists" appeared to refer to the "Fifth Estate," a *small group located in Washington* that publishes the magazine Counterspy, which identified Mr. Welch as the CIA head in Athens.

Counterspy in turn had access to a book published in 1968 in East Berlin entitled "Who's Who in the CIA." That book, believed to have been prepared by East German and Soviet intelligence services, named Mr. Welch as a CIA agent.

The KGB has come in for its own share of exposure. A book published recently called simply "KGB" includes the names of *over 1,000 operatives. It also has* the problem of defectors. When KGB agent Oleg Lyalin defected in London six years ago he provided the names of 105 agents, who were subsequently expelled.

Soon afterward, three Soviet Embassy members in Paris and several members of the Soviet Unesco delegation were asked to leave France.

Mr. Burgstaller already had been identified as the CIA station chief here by the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné. Traditionally, station chiefs have not kept their identity hidden from anyone who cared to know.

It is only since disclosures in two recent books on the CIA, the subsequent congressional inquiry into CIA activities and the death of Mr. Welch that the names of agents have become news.

One of the two books was written by former CIA agent Phillip Agee, who was named by the Spanish publication Cambio 16 last week as helping to prepare its article on CIA agents in Spain. Mr. Agee's book "CIA Diary," published last year, contributed to exposure of much CIA activity.

Mr. Agee, who lives in London now, may also have helped in the compilation of Libération's list.

The Libération article contains considerable information on those named, most of it available in the embassy directory. The newspaper said that it published the *information to* "warn those who meet these persons of the real nature of their work in France."

It also said it hoped publication would "disorganize and slow down their work," and "give a little shove to those who might be vacillating" and thinking of leaving the service.

OAU Summit Session Fails To Reach Accord on Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

ence of their troops in Angola or calling for their withdrawal as the anti-MPLA bloc had demanded.

The OAU chairman, Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada, hailed the conference's outcome even in the absence of any concrete resolution on the Angolan crisis.

"I'm very, very happy with the results," he told newsmen today. "We reached a good understanding and agreement."

Among the three warring Angolan factions, only the president of the pro-Western National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), Holden Roberto, openly admitted his total disappointment with the results of the conference.

He told reporters that the OAU had proven more concerned about preserving the façade of its unity than resolving the Angolan crisis.

In fact, observers here felt that without the support of the African body for a government of national unity now, the FNLA may be frozen out of any future coalition regime following its multiple setbacks on the battlefield recently.

On the other hand, MPLA spokesman Luis de Almeida called the results of the summit talks "positive."

"Now we know who is who" he said referring to those countries which showed themselves ready to support the MPLA at *the summit and to those opposing it.* "I think by the next summit we will take our seat inside the African organization."

"We are sure there will be some more recognitions [of the MPLA government] shortly. Many other countries we contacted said they would" recognize the Luanda-based regime, he said.

Meanwhile, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the pro-Western National Union for the Total Independance of Angola (UNITA), which is allied with the FNLA in a coalition government, gave a mixed assessment of the summit's results just before his departure.

"It was a defeat in the sense that we had expected a cease-fire, even if they [the African leaders] could not go any further," he said. On the other hand, the nonrecognition of the MPLA and the referral of the Angolan issue to the Executive Bureau for future action showed "the maturity of our organization."

Moro Picked In Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

Socialist coalition seemed the mostly likely shape for a new government. Together, they would have a majority 325 votes in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies.

Earlier today the Communists bid for a role in ruling Italy.

"If one really wants to introduce an element of stability, the Communist party must participate in the political leadership of the country," party leader Enrico Berlinguer said.

In recent regional elections the Communists won 2.5 million new votes, coming within two percentage points of the long-dominant Christian Democrats and winning control of many major cities.

Mr. Berlinguer said today that the Communist party would throw its full weight against any new government that did not include it.

Although in opposition, the Communists had indicated they would cooperate with the last Moro government in its efforts to reverse a 17.7-per-cent inflation rate and a 12-per-cent drop in industrial output.

Wage contracts covering 10 million workers are under negotiation, and politicians said that if the Communist party loosened the reins, any new government would have little chance of solving Italy's economic crisis.

Famed Hotel and Church

Two Cairo Landmarks on Nil Going the Way of British Rul

By Harry Dunphy

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP).—On the banks of the Nile River, there are two famous landmarks that will soon disappear. They hark back to the days when Britain ruled Egypt.

Less than a mile apart on the east bank of the river, the two buildings—the Semiramis Hotel and the Church of England's All Saints Cathedral—have been fixtures of the Cairo skyline for more than 25 years.

Named for an Iraqi princess, the Semiramis was built by Europeans in the early 1900s after a cotton boom. For years it was the meeting place of the famous and the rich until two luxury hotels were built.

Its guests included the late Aga Khan and actress Rita Hayworth, who later married his son, Ali.

Winston Churchill sipped tea on its terrace, viewing the broad stretch of the Nile below, dappled by the sun which, even now, makes the cream-colored, five-story building gleam like a wedding cake.

There is a story that Israel's current Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, frequented the hotel as a young officer during World War II when it was the headquarters for the British Army in Egypt.

A Focal Point

Until 1952, when mobs attacked and burned them, British barracks were located next to the hotel, extending along the river to All Saints Cathedral.

In those days, when Cairo was a prime resort in the Middle East, the Semiramis Hotel was one of its focal points.

"It was where young men and girls of reputable families made their social debut," recalled Huguette Boulad, wife of a wealthy landowner and one of the regular clients.

"The balls were fabulous. And in summer on the roof it was marvelous. Cairo at your feet, twinkling like a bracelet. A cool breeze, an orchestra, good food."

When it opened, the Semiramis contained Cairo's first elevators, in mahogany with brass fittings. Even in recent times, as the hotel became seedy, one still went there for croissants, considered the best in town.

But the hotel closed last summer, the furniture was sold and billboards are now going up around its perimeter. The Semiramis will be replaced by a pyramid-shaped, 850-room, $18-million hotel to be managed by the U.S. Intercontinental chain.

One who is not sad about it is Abdel Kader Anwer, under secretary of the Ministry of Tourism. He said: "To us Egyptians, the Semiramis reminds us of British occupation. Its name isn't even Egyptian. We must tear it down because it wastes space—3,600 square meters for 180 rooms. It's run down. The Nile is eroding its foundations."

Two blocks away, parishioners at All Saints Cathedral held their last bazaar recently to raise funds for *charity and a new* church that the government plans to build for them in another part of town.

The cathedral will be demolished to make way for a bridge across the Nile.

"It's a shame," said a member of the congregation, "because this is one of the prettiest churc in the Middle East."

The board of the Anglican D cese agreed several years ago allow the cathedral to be sold a demolishe., provided a new chu was constructed elsewhere.

The cathedra. was built in 1 to hold 1,200 worshippers. M tary plaques on the wall testify the number of British soldi that attended services then. now Sunday congregations ra number more than 50.

UN Council Allows PLO In Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

discuss the procedures to be lowed.

Jacob Malik, the chief So delegate, insisted in private again in public that the cou already had approved the inv tion of the PLO on Nov when it voted a six-month tension of the mandate of Syrian-Israeli border buffer

Mr. Malik, the president of council in November, had then that the majority of council had an "understand that the PLO would be seat *a view to which Mr. Moyni* objected in November and a yesterday.

Tension was high during two-hour debate in the cou chamber when Mr. Moyni raised objections to the Pl being seated with the rights nation.

"The PLO is not a state, not administer a defined terri does not have the attributes state and does not claim to state," he said.

The United States has stre that it would strongly oppose ing its veto if necessary, any resolution that dictated the ticipation of the PLO in Geneva peace talks, or set conditions for settlement of Middle East dispute.

Setback Seen

Hopes that the moderate fo in the Arab world would pre seemed to be set back when Ea whose representative had scheduled to be the first spe in the general discussion on Middle East, turned over its p to the PLO representative, Fa Kaddoumi.

By agreeing to have Mr. K doumi speak first, the Arab st were signaling early that main purpose of the debate w be to increase the political str ing of the group, a coordina organization for most Palesti guerrilla bodies.

Mr. Kaddoumi, the spokes on foreign affairs for the P delivered a long, heavily histo speech, in which he repe Palestinian denunciations of perialist, Zionist" actions deprive Arabs of their righ land.

Mr. Kaddoumi said that council must recognize the alienable national rights" of Palestinian people, the phr used by Arabs and their s porters in calling for establ ment of a separate Palestin state or an Arab-Jewish-Ch tian state.

Bomb Is Disarmed

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) Police found and defused bomb early today that had b placed in front of the Iraqi m sion to the United Nations.

An anonymous telephone ca told the Associated Press t the propane bomb had b planted by the "Jewish an resistance strike unit in as ciation with the Jewish Defe League."

4 Arab Guerrilla Reported Killed By Israeli Army

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI).— raeli troops today tracked do and killed four Arab guerri who slipped across the Leban border in a rainstorm, the m itary command said.

Military sources said that intruders were heavily armed carried leaflets indicating belonged to the extremist Re tion Front faction of the guerrilla organizations.

The sources said that Isra soldiers were alerted to crossing at midnight and fo the guerrillas behind a b near the settlement of Margal this morning. The guerri were killed in a gunfight, sources said.

Front Cites Action

DAMASCUS, Jan. 13 (Reuter —The Rejection Front said to that its commandos were respo sible for a military operati today in an unnamed Isra settlement at which they clash with Israeli forces.

Sinai Withdrawal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (Reuter —Israel carried out a furth withdrawal today in the Si in accordance with its agreem with Egypt.

Israeli forces evacuated series of sand dunes captured 1967 near Ras Masalla, about kilometers south of Suez to United Nations forces moved and will hand over the area the Egyptians on Thursday.

It's not a new make. It's not a new model. It's the new choice for the next time you rent a car.
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M.A.O.

High Court Finds It Unconstitutional

N.Y. Fair Campaign Law Held A Restriction of Free Speech

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT). —The Supreme Court ruled unanimously yesterday that major parts of New York State's Fair Campaign Practices Code—including those that forbid a candidate to make racial attacks on another candidate or to misrepresent deliberately an opponent's qualifications—are unconstitutional under the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech.

The court's decision was issued in a case involving challenges to the code by three candidates for the state's Assembly in the 1974 elections, each of whom had been charged by an opponent with violating the code.

The court acted without hearing argument on the matter, and delivered no opinion. Instead, it affirmed the ruling of a three-judge federal court that had considered the case last summer and had held: "The challenged sections of the code and of the statute are repugnant to the right of freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment and are unconstitutional on their face."

National Application

The high court's judgment is immediately applicable only to a part of the state election law and to substantial sections of the Fair Campaign Code. The principle established by the ruling, however, is applicable nationwide, and may be cited as binding precedent in future attacks on any similar law or scheme elsewhere.

Nineteen states have restrictions of various kinds on campaign speech. The exact impact of the high court's action yesterday is impossible to know, because the other states' laws are different from New York's and because the court, by not issuing its own opinion, did not make clear the reasons for its ruling.

The ruling "operates as a curb on states' attempts to regulate what candidates say in campaigns," said one of the attorneys on the winning side of the case, Alan Levine of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

While the bounds of the ruling are "really very vague," he suggested, "the implications are important—that the courts are going to look askance on any attempts to regulate what people will say."

In New York, moreover, while there is some doubt on the matter, it appears that the state may have to enact an entirely new code if it wishes to regulate campaign statements.

'Actual Malice'

This appears likely because of various aspects of the ruling last summer by the three-judge court. The court said there was no constitutional protection for statements made with "actual malice"—that is, with knowledge that the statements are false, or with reckless disregard of their verity.

But one of the provisions that the court struck down was a part of the state election law that prohibited, among other things, "deliberate" misrepresentation.

Specifically struck down was the New York Election Law's Section 472, which empowers the state's Board of Elections to adopt a fair campaign code setting forth "specific prohibitions" against "attacks based on racial, religious or ethic backgrounds" and "deliberate misrepresentation of a candidate's qualifications."

The prohibited misrepresentation of a candidate's qualifications includes "personal villification" or "scurrilous attacks."

Board's Remedies

The board had power to hear complaints and order remedies, such as ordering a candidate to withdraw campaign literature.

The three-judge court said of the state ban of attacks based on religion, sex, race or ethic background:

"It would be a retreat from reality to hold that voters do not consider race, religion, sex or ethic background when choosing political candidates."

The court said that the provisions "cast a substantial chill" on freedom of speech and were overbroad; that "such expression may be offensive but by that fact alone it does not lose its constitutional protection."

U.S. Expands Tax Probe to 5 Countries

By Robert L. Jackson

MIAMI, Jan. 13.—A federal grand-jury investigation into offshore tax-fraud schemes has expanded to include five foreign countries and several hundred U.S. citizens and companies, the Department of Justice disclosed here yesterday.

Bernard Ballor, a special attorney for the department, told a federal-court hearing that at least 30 Internal Revenue Service agents are helping a grand jury investigate U.S. tax-evasion schemes involving bank accounts in the Bahamas, Panama, Canada, the Cayman Islands and the Netherlands Antilles.

"We now have over 1,000 names," Mr. Ballor told U.S. District Court Judge Joe Eaton. "Most are Americans, and we are screening out the foreigners. This is exclusively a criminal investigation that has become multinational in scope."

Mr. Ballor's remarks about the widening tax-evasion probe came as Judge Eaton upheld grand-jury subpoenas for the records of a Miami bank that has had extensive Bahamian dealings.

Judge Eaton ruled that the Bank of Perrine must turn over voluminous records sought by the grand-jury investigation that Mr. Ballor is heading. The bank's attorneys acknowledged that it is a principal correspondent bank for Castle Bank and Trust Co., Ltd., of Nassau, a focus of the tax-fraud inquiry.

Grand Jury Powers

Robert Josefsberg, the Bank of Perrine's chief counsel, contended that the Justice Department had abused its grand-jury powers in 1974 by obtaining bank records which it never intended to use in a criminal proceeding.

Mr. Ballor and other attorneys said, however, that new leads, new information and additional analysis of old data had caused the department to begin a second, more intensive probe last month.

An October, 1973, memo from Assistant IRS chief counsel Albert Henkle said in part:

"It has been ascertained that Castle Bank and Trust, Ltd., a highly sophisticated — banking, trust and brokerage complex out of Nassau, Bahamas and Grand Cayman, B.W.I., was created by a group of prominent attorneys from Chicago, Miami and San Francisco.

"The net result of their scheme was the establishment within the United States of a system of confidential bank and brokerage accounts for the use of their clients and themselves and which probably results in substantial sums of unreported income."

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Ecuador's Junta Sets Censorship

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 13 (AP). —The two-day-old military junta imposed tough censorship yesterday after political leaders formed a Front of Civic Unity and demanded the "return of power to the people."

A decree by the three-man junta said that to preserve peace and tranquility it was prohibiting all information "that attacks the constituted order or honor and dignity of the members of government."

The Front of Civic Unity, including leaders of the Conservative, Socialist and Social Christian parties, issued a communiqué calling on the military to get out of the government that it has controlled for nearly four years.

Mozambique Campaign

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Radio Mozambique said yesterday that a National Latrine-Building Week is to be held in the country at the end of the month to encourage peasants to build latrines.

United Press International.

BUSINESS AS USUAL—Consumer-pigeons and supplier-corn seller waiting for passers-by to get them together on the Galata Bridge on Golden Horn in Istanbul.

Secretaries Listened In, Made Summaries

Kissinger Ordered His Calls Monitored

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT). —Henry Kissinger assigned his secretaries to listen surreptitiously to telephone calls to and from his White House office and make summaries of the conversations when he was former President Richard Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, according to a deposition filed in federal court here.

A 46-page deposition filed by Mr. Kissinger, who is now secretary of state, in answer to questions from Morton Halperin, listed 11 conversations, including direct quotes, that Mr. Kissinger had found in his files based upon summaries prepared by his secretaries.

Former White House officials and aides confirmed that Mr. Kissinger did not warn callers that a secretary was on the telephone line. A former member of the National Security Council staff said that Mr. Kissinger also had his secretary eavesdrop and record his conversations with Mr. Nixon. He said that he did not believe the former president was told that a secretary was listening.

The disclosure was made among a series of answers to questions posed in a lawsuit by Mr. Halperin involving 17 electronic wiretaps placed on White House aides, government employees and newsmen between 1969 and 1971.

5 Months Later

Mr. Halperin served on Mr. Kissinger's staff from early 1969 until September, 1970. The FBI placed a wiretap on his home telephone on the orders of the White House on May 9, 1969, and continued the wiretap until February, 1971, more than five months after Mr. Halperin had left the government.

In the deposition, filed in U.S. District Court here, Mr. Kissinger said for the first time that he believed Mr. Nixon had directed that electronic surveillance be placed on Mr. Halperin specifically as well as authorizing a general program.

"At the Oval Office meeting in April, 1969, Nixon authorized an electronic surveillance to be conducted," the deposition said. "While his authorization was general in terms and not limited to specific individuals, my understanding was that he then directed surveillance of Morton Halperin and certain others."

The meeting, testimony has brought out, took place in the Oval Office on April 25, 1969. It was attended by Mr. Kissinger, then President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, and John Mitchell, the attorney general at the time.

Mitchell has given a deposition in the same case in which he said he could not recall that Mr. Nixon had ordered specific wiretaps against individuals. He said that he believed Mr. Kissinger had been responsible for preparing a list of persons to be tapped.

It was in trying to reconstruct his discussions of leaks that Mr. Kissinger disclosed his practice of having secretaries eavesdrop on certain of his conversations.

Man Injured as 300 Applied For 1 Unskilled Job in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13.—The posting of one unskilled-job opening by this city's Civil Service Commission resulted in an estimated 300 applicants flooding the personnel department early yesterday.

Police officers were called in to restore order after a man was injured when a plate-glass door broke from the crush of the crowd. Robert Arnold, 32, was taken to a hospital with a cut on his left leg.

City official Robert Gandy said the crowd was the largest the department has had for a job that requires no experience or educational qualifications.

The job is for an elevator mechanic's helper, to start at $864 a month and rise to $1,077 after three years.

Yesterday's was the largest crowd of job applicants since Jan. 6, 1975, when 3,000 persons jammed City Hall to qualify for the first 10 of about 1,600 jobs opened under federal emergency employment programs.

To reduce the crush, caused by high unemployment and the few unskilled positions with the city, the personnel department has drafted a widely advertised policy of taking no more than 100 applications for any one position.

"This has worked fairly well up until Monday," Mr. Gandy said.

But despite the interest in the position, the department held to its policy.

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U.S. Public Is Called Healthy But Endangered by Lifestyle

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT). —The government concluded yesterday in its first comprehensive report on the health of Americans that the population is generally healthy but the U.S. lifestyle continues to be one of the biggest health hazards.

"The data suggest that much improvement in health status could come from individual action," said Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health, whose staff prepared the report. Excessive use of alcohol and tobacco and the lack of proper exercise and diet contribute heavily to cancer, heart and respiratory ailments, kidney and liver disease and accidents, according to the figures gathered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The report shows considerable achievement as well as need for improvement," Dr. Cooper said.

"Virtually every area touched upon is marked with contrasts. For example, the death rate for heart disease among persons aged 55 to 64 dropped almost 15 per cent over the last six years. In the same age group, the death rate from cancer rose almost 4 per cent.

Accidents, Homicide

"Among younger people, accidents and homicide are major causes of death," he said.

The infant mortality rate declined from 29.2 per 1,000 live births in 1950 to an estimated 16.5 in 1974, the report said. Even with the drop, the United States ranks 15th in the world in infant deaths.

Infant mortality rates and death from heart disease are falling, the report says, while life expectancy has risen almost four years since 1950. But cancer deaths, chronic and venereal diseases are on the rise, it said.

First Report

The findings represented the first annual report to Congress and the President on the state of the nation's health.

"As a people, we are receiving more medical care now than 10 years ago, and we have made considerable progress in lowering the income barrier to care," Dr. Cooper said.

Yet, the poor pay a disproportionate share of their income for health services, the report said. About 13 per cent of the income of families earning less than $2,000 a year goes to health care. For most families, however, insurance companies pay two-thirds of their health costs—a reversal since 1950, when individuals paid that much.

Getty Oil Co. Fined Over Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP). —The Commerce Department announced today that it has imposed a $1,000 fine on the Getty Oil Co. for failing to report a request to support the Arab boycott against Israel. It was the fifth U.S. exporter fined for that reason.

The department said Getty had exported oil-field equipment to Kuwait after being asked to certify that the goods were not of Israeli origin nor contained any Israeli materials. AGIP U.S.A. Inc., Inter-Equipment Co., Continental-Emsco Co. and NCR Corp. were fined last June for similar reasons.

Nuclear Waste Spilled On Kentucky Highway

MOREHEAD, Ky., Jan. 13 (AP). —A tractor trailer loaded with what officials called "extremely low-grade" nuclear waste collided with another truck yesterday, spilling its cargo along Interstate 64.

State officials said that there was no public health danger, and that the material was cleaned up quickly. The trailer was on its way from the Carnegie-Mellon Research Institute in Saxtonburg, Pa., to a burial ground for nuclear waste at Maxey Flats, Ky.

Russia Bids Bonn Shut U.S. Radios

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today renewed pressure on West Germany to close the Munich-based and U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which broadcast to Eastern Europe.

A lengthy article in the Communist party daily, Pravda, said that the activity of the stations contradicted international law, the UN Charter, the West German Constitution and agreements made at last summer's Helsinki conference on European security.

Pravda said the stations are an intelligence and propaganda service controlled by the CIA and they broadcast "lying reports, overt slander, propaganda."

Atlanta Has Tallest Hotel

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (AP).—A 70-story hotel, the world's tallest, has opened in downtown Atlanta.

'It's a Form of Security'

More Youths in U.S. Choosing Army Service Over College

By George C. Wilson

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13 (WP).—As the third anniversary of the end of conscription in the United States approaches, an unprecedented number of better-qualified young people are joining the Army.

And the scarcity of jobs is not the only motivation as today's young people sign up for a minimum of three years in the Army or other services.

In enlisting, they seem to be rejecting the adults' conventional wisdom of pursuing life in a set sequence of school to job. Many young men and women are giving the military a try after high school.

Larry Suter, chief of the educational statistics branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, said that in 1972 46 per cent of the high-school males surveyed by the bureau declared they definitely planned to go on to college. In 1974, the figure had dropped to 41 per cent.

The same survey showed that the proportion of high-school males who had no plans for either college or vocational school rose from 14 per cent to 20 per cent between 1972 and 1974.

Also, Mr. Suter said, there is no longer the pressure of the Vietnam war, pushing people into college to escape the draft. The percentage of young people opting for college is returning to the more normal levels of the early 1960s—another reason the military has a larger pool of high-school graduates from which to draw.

Wayne Ray is one of the new breed filling the ranks of the all-volunteer Army, which became the Pentagon's objective three years ago this month.

Said 17-year-old Ray, in explaining why he, a student in the upper fifth of his class who could have gone to college, opted for the Army: "It gives you something definite. It's a form of security. A lot of my friends are running around now wondering if they're going to get into college. They really don't know what they want to do."

He continued: "People keep pressing on you nowadays: 'Make sure you look ahead. Start arranging your future now. Right now you've grown up. You should make adult decisions.'

"But it's kind of rough to make these decisions. It's kind of scary to know the decision you make now is going to affect your whole life."

Mr. Ray wears glasses, is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall and weighs only 121 pounds. But military leaders insist they are not looking for just brawn in today's Army; they want smart, motivated soldiers.

Bonus Soldier

Mr. Ray wants to be a combat soldier and, if he passes qualifying tests, he will receive a $2,500 bonus, an incentive the Army is offering to fill the less popular combat jobs in the infantry and artillery.

But, Mr. Ray was asked, wouldn't your father have sent you to college, given your good grades? Did you have to join the Army?

"I had other options. But I'm not prepared to go to college. The Army had something I could look forward to. And its prestige is coming up now."

Interestingly, the Vietnam war appears far away to Mr. Ray and his peers. "I'm not really sure why we were there," he said in a comment that typified that of other teen-agers interviewed. "I think the Army did as good as they could there."

Mr. Ray already has persuaded two friends to join the Army with him. If he recruits one more, the Army will enlist him as an E-2 rather than an E-1, the designations for private and private second class. His pay would then be $383 a month rather than $344.

Mrs. Joyce Smith, a 20-year-old black who won a grant to help pay her way through the University of Arkansas, said she experienced a sense of emptiness after high school. Disillusioned by college, she has applied to join the Army.

"I just couldn't get started," she said of her first year of college. "I really believe I can do something worthwhile in the Army—become a laboratory technician. I think I can make it in the Army. I see it as a fresh start. Something I can do with my life. College didn't seem like the thing for me."

Mrs. Smith said her husband approved her joining the Army. She said her attempts to find some kind of lab work in Little Rock have failed and that she knows of no other jobs that would be as stimulating as what the Army offers.

"Money is important, but it's not the big thing," said Sgt. Lucky Hinds in explaining his success in recruiting young men and women like Mr. Ray and Mrs. Smith.

To some young men and their parents, steady money makes the Army more appealing than jobs in more remote areas of the United States such as the Arkansas hill country, where long layoffs and minimum pay are the rule. But Sgt. Hinds said even bigger attractions than regular pay are the opportunities the Army offers "to learn a trade—to get more education. We offer a young man up here something better than he can find at home—an opportunity to improve himself."

A recent survey by the Pentagon backs up the contention that training for jobs is the biggest attraction.

Although Army leaders agree that three years is too soon to declare the all-volunteer Army an unqualified success, they say all the recruiting indicators are pointing the right way. They also admit, however, that the service is still on trial by the people who have enlisted, with expectations aroused by the high-powered recruiting drive.

"If these guys go home and say the Army has a bunch of animals in it who beat you up in the shower and steal your money," a recruiting officer said, "then we're through. We can't let that happen."

Canada Outlaws Electric Gun That Stuns Its Victims

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (AP).—An electric "sting gun," developed as a defense against muggers and which incapacitates victims with a 50,000-volt shock, will be banned in Canada, the Justice Ministry announced yesterday.

Justice Minister Ron Basford said the gun has been placed on the government's prohibited list as of Feb. 1, making it a criminal offense to buy, sell or possess it.

Tests conducted by the National Research Council and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police did not rule out the gun's capacity to kill, Mr. Basford said. "The risk of this potentially lethal weapon falling into the hands of criminals is too great to allow it to be sold, manufactured or imported into Canada," he said.

The gun, made by Taser Systems Inc. of Los Angeles, and known as the Taser "Public Defender," incapacitates by means of an electric shock delivered through two wires which can be shot a distance of up to 18 feet. Barbed contacts attached to the wires can penetrate up to 1 1/2 inches of clothing into the body of the victim.

The manufacturer has said the weapon is not lethal to healthy persons but might cause serious injury to victims with heart or respiratory problems. Its 50,000 volts are delivered at only three watts of power.

Pakistan Car-Import Ban

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The Pakistan government has banned imports of foreign cars to conserve foreign exchange, official sources said.

Polls Show Ford, Reagan Are Even

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Two opinion polls this week showed former California Gov. Ronald Reagan running neck-and-neck with President Ford as public choice for the Republican candidate in this year's presidential election.

The Gallup Poll reported that in a survey in the middle of last month Mr. Reagan was preferred by 45 per cent of those questioned. President Ford got a 45-percent rating, too, with the remaining 10 per cent undecided.

The New York Times said that its survey of Republican party leaders also showed the two men running even in the nomination race.

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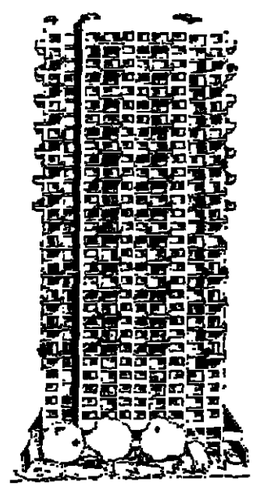
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'Sticks and Stones Aren't Much Good'

The Fight for Ulster Is Waged in the Bronx

By Charles T. Powers

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—It is the sort of neighborhood where shamrocks are painted above the doors of the bars and the bars have such names as The Green Isle, Billy's Black Thorn Inn, McDwyer's and The Derry Pub. There is also the Wing laundry and the Zion delicatessen. But this area, in the Fordham section of the Bronx, is as solidly Irish as any neighborhood in New York City.

It is also the headquarters of the Irish Northern Aid Committee, a national organization of indeterminate membership that raises money to send to Northern Ireland to help the cause of the Irish Republican Army in its bitter and bloody struggle against the Protestant majority and the British government, which controls the Province of Ulster.

During the periods when the conflict in Northern Ireland flares, the people who run the Irish Northern Aid Committee—and even people in the neighborhood—feel an extra tension in the air. It is something like an itch, and some of the men who gather in the pubs, in a late night round of whiskey and beer and Irish song, begin to think of themselves as exiled freedom fighters.

A Busy Week

The last week has been busy at the committee headquarters, a narrow, steamy-windowed storefront on 194th Street. On Wednesday, the organization's newspaper arrived from the printers in New Jersey and 5,000 copies of The Irish People had to be addressed, tied in bundles and taken to the post office.

The job was supervised by Michael Flannery, 74, who had to spend at least part of his time on the telephone turning down requests for reservations for the committee's fourth annual testimonial dinner dance and fund-raising party this week.

"We have 1,200 reservations already and there isn't room for any more," Mr. Flannery said. "This is the first year we've sold out. I guess the publicity helped us."

Mr. Flannery was referring to recent reports that the money raised by the Irish Northern Aid Committee (commonly called Noraid) is suspected by some British and U.S. authorities to be used to buy weapons for the IRA, weapons which add to the bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

Fought British in 1919

Mr. Flannery, who fought in the "Black and Tan" struggle against the British in 1919 and helped organize Noraid five years ago, characterizes the charges as "vicious lies."

"No one," he says in an Irish brogue that 50 years in the United States has done little to reduce, "has come up with an ounce of proof that we are sending money for arms to the IRA. Every dollar we raise is sent for the relief of families whose men have been killed or incarcerated or are in hiding from the British. We could not stay in business if we were supplying guns or ammunition to the IRA."

On the other hand, Garret Fitzgerald, foreign minister of the Republic of Ireland, recently stated that "every dollar bill contributed to such agencies as the Irish Northern Aid Committee contributes to the killing of Irish people."

"No one," counters Mr. Flannery, "has ever proved a thing."

The following afternoon the Noraid headquarters was quiet when Matthew Higgins arrived for his shift at the office. Mr. Higgins, who will se be 76, was born in Donegal, in the northwest corner of Ireland, and he, too, remembers the older struggle for independence. He was in London when he was arrested in 1921 and sent to a prison camp in Ulster.

The London Battalion

"I was a member of the London battalion of the IRA," he explained, "and as a resul of coming under observation I was arrested in May of 1921 and sent to County Down to a concentration camp set up on the sand dunes."

There had been, he said, an inquiry into "the killing of a spy. They knew I didn't do it but they thought I should know who did. Did I? Of course I did."

Mr. Higgins came to the United States in 1927. It was a time, he said, "when droves of IRA men fled the North of Ireland." Among other reasons, they left because they could find no work in their homeland.

For 39 years Mr. Higgins held a job as a clerk for a New York freight company. If his heart was not still in Ireland, it was, at the very least, committed from a distance to the cause of a unified and independent Ireland.

Now, along with Mike Flannery and a man named Jack McCarthy, Mr. Higgins is one of the top officers of Noraid, having taken the place of John McGowan, one of the founders who died about a year ago.

Northern Aid got started in 1970, when the present trouble began. Mr. Higgins said. "Right from the start, our people were aware of how the British tried to win by starving out the opposition. They would arrest the men and let their families go on relief—if there was any relief to be had. Our vital job was to support the dependents.

"The British would have liked to destroy the morale of our men by letting their families starve. We have tried to work against that.

"Now people are trying in every conceivable way to tie us in with weapons. But they can't do that. That's not to say that there aren't weapons coming from America, and lots of other places, too, that's for sure. But they don't come from us."

According to Noraid's official records, about $1.8 million has been sent for relief in Northern Ireland. Officials of the U.S. Justice Department, as well as Irish authorities, suspect that the figure may be double that reported by the organization.

The Justice Department has prosecuted a dozen cases involving illegal shipments of firearms to Ireland, but those cases have not been solidly linked to the Northern Aid Committee.

"We help the people," Mr. Higgins said, "and that's what counts. We send money for clothes and food and shelter."

In any case, Mr. Higgins concedes, the IRA cause is aided.

"If we didn't support their families with some relief," he went on, "they would have to spend money on relief themselves. If that means with our help they can use their own money to buy weapons, there are no apologies for that and never have been. Sticks and stones aren't much good against an armored car."

Outside, the street lights had come on in the early winter dark and a chill seemed to creep into the Noraid office. Mr. Higgins leaned back in his chair and scratched his white hair. In the corner of the room a Telex machine stood silent.

"We put it in so we could communicate with Belfast," Mr. Higgins said. "But it doesn't get used very much. We find out things on the news just as fast." He paused a moment. "It's not very useful for secret communication." He sounded sorry about that.

Like most analysts of the Northern Ireland situation, Mr. Higgins doubts that an end is in sight. The tone of his voice did not betray any impatience. "These things don't end overnight," said Matthew Higgins, who, after all, has been waiting 50 years.

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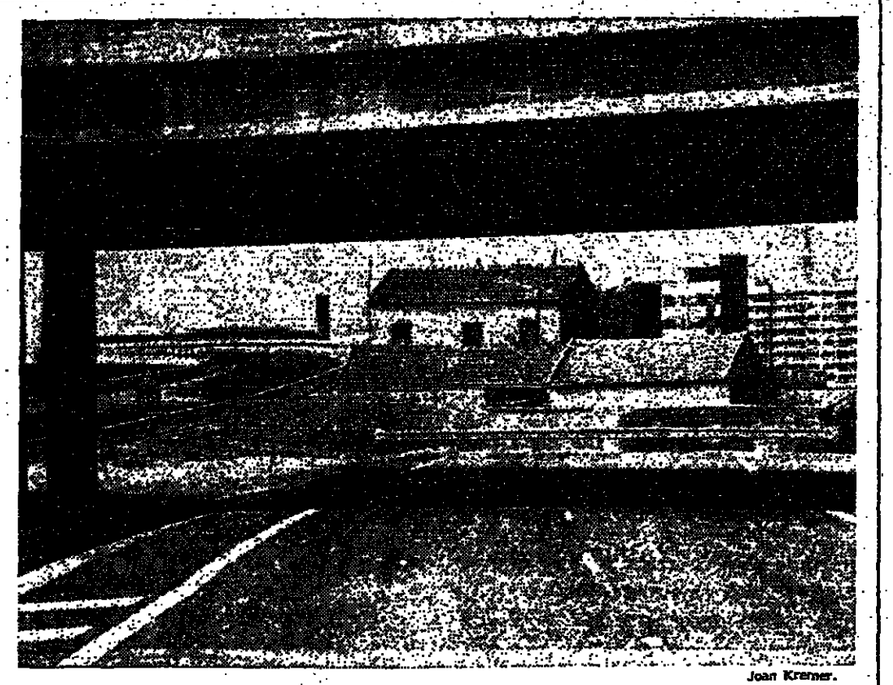

Joan Kramer.

END OF THE LINE—Part of the ring road around Madrid now ends abruptly in a small group of houses, still occupied by persons for whom the government has yet to provide other housing. Some of the houses have been occupied by the same family for up to 40 years, a Madrid resident said, apparently impervious to traffic noise, exhaust fumes and the brilliant illuminations at night.

Omanis Expect Iranian Force To Remain to Oppose Yemenis

By Eric Pace

MUSCAT, Oman, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Despite Oman's contention that it has crushed its southern rebels, Iranian forces will remain in this Arabian sultanate for at least the near future, officials have indicated.

The Shah of Iran has been keeping the 3,000-man force in Oman in an effort to assure stability in this country near the narrow mouth of the Persian Gulf, which is used by tankers bearing Iranian and Arab oil.

Government officials said that Oman has been sounding out Iran and Saudi Arabia on possible help in financing the economic development of Oman's southern Dhofar Province, the scene of the rebellion.

The involvement of Iran, a Moslem but non-Arab nation, in Omani affairs has drawn criticism from some Arabs, notably those friendly to the radical regime in Southern Yemen, the rebels' sanctuary. Oman recently charged that Southern Yemen was massing troops near the Omani border.

How long the Iranian troops stay in Oman "depends on whether we can see a solution of the problem of Southern Yemen," said the under secretary of Oman's Foreign Ministry, Youssef al-Alawi, in an interview Friday.

"If we feel we are safe from the Southern Yemen side, there is no need to ask Iran to keep them there. Mr. Alawi told a visitor to the ministry in a suburb of Muscat. "But if there is a threat from Southern Yemen, we will ask them to remain."

Mr. Alawi, a native of Dhofar, said, "There is no encouraging sign from our point of view."

He noted that Southern Yemen officials were still calling for "liberation" of Oman from the Sultan's rule, and he charged that Southern Yemeni gunners were still firing 130-mm shells across the border at Omani Army positions.

Informants familiar with the thinking of Oman's ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, say the artillery fire has upset the Sultan, who is worried about the defense of the border, and has convinced him that the presence of the Iranian contingent is still necessary.

The 12,000-man Omani armed forces, which are largely commanded by British officers, hold positions in southwest Oman to keep insurgents from crossing over from Southern Yemen.

On Dec. 11, the Sultan announced that the 10-year struggle of the rebels, who call themselves the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman, had ended after a successful army offensive. The rebels' ideology is a Maoist style of Marxism but lately their arms are said to have been almost entirely Soviet-made and sent in through Southern Yemen.

Independent observers say the level of insurgent activity does seem to have declined, although other informants say that numbers of insurgents, having escaped to Southern Yemen, may attempt to return.

A military operation is now under way in Dhofar, but it is officially described as a mine-clearing operation. Some informants sympathetic to the Sultan say the operation is meant to root out small groups of insurgents remaining in Dhofar.

Wilson Rejects Federal System

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who launched a debate on proposals to give Scotland and Wales more power, today firmly rejected breaking up Britain into independent political units.

He told the House of Commons that his Labor government did not want a federal structure for Britain.

But he added: "It is an offense against the spirit of the age in which we live to refuse to examine and act upon proposals which put more power into the hands of people and enable them to exercise that power nearer to their home."

Following the rise of nationalist parties in Scotland and Wales, the government last November announced its intention to grant some separate power to the two countries.

Deep Soviet Well

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Soviet engineers have completed the deepest well in Europe, an exploratory shaft 4.7 miles deep in the trans-Carpathian area of the Ukraine, Tass said.

Obituaries

Frank Schoonmaker, Expert And Writer on Travel, Wines

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Frank Schoonmaker, 70, a wine expert and a seminal figure in the upsurge in wine interest in the United States since Prohibition, died Sunday at his Manhattan home.

Mr. Schoonmaker's career in U.S. wine spanned more than four decades. As a writer, he was one of the first to expound on the variety and qualities of fine California wines.

As an importer, he was respected and, it is said, often feared by the winemakers of France, Germany and Italy who offered their casks and bottles for his discerning palate.

A generation of Americans came to know wine through Mr. Schoonmaker's books and articles and his skillfully written labels and promotion on behalf of Almaden wines when that company was owned by his friend the late Louis Benoit.

Mr. Schoonmaker, a slight, soft-spoken man, could reminisce about wine and wine men for hours, but the stories he loved most to tell were about his wartime adventures as an Office of Strategic Services agent in France and Spain during World War II.

Ambassador Complained

It was a source of some pride to him, he said, that the then U.S. ambassador to Spain complained to Washington about how vigorously Mr. Schoonmaker pursued some of his underground activities in that country.

Mr. Schoonmaker was born in Spearfish, S.D. His father was a professor of classics at Columbia University, and his mother, a prominent feminist, had gone to Spearfish to live in what he later described as the forerunner of a commune.

Always impatient with people he thought knew less than he, Mr. Schoonmaker left Princeton University and the editorship of a humor magazine called the Hue and Cry because he thought he had nothing more to gain from either of them. He was 18 at the time.

He already had written a travel book called "Through Europe on $3 a Day," and with academia behind him he set out to become a serious travel writer. Working for Lowell Thomas, he produced a series of guides called "Come With Me Through France" and a half-dozen other countries.

During most of Prohibition, Mr. Schoonmaker traveled in Europe, contributing articles to the New Yorker, Vanity Fair and other publications.

With repeal imminent, Harold Ross of the New Yorker commissioned Mr. Schoonmaker to do 10 articles on wine from Europe. He started in Champagne and finished up in Spain—and his reputation was made.

Back in New York, he went into business as an importer. The New Yorker articles became "The Complete Book of Wine," published in 1934.

—FRANK J. PRIAL.

Werner March

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Prof. Werner March, the architect of the 1936 Olympic Stadium and Village here, died yesterday of a heart attack, friends of the family said. He would have been 82 on Saturday.

After World War II, he devoted himself to reconstructing bombed-out churches and cathedrals, including Minden Cathedral.

Seiichi Funabashi

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP).—Seiichi Funabashi, well-known novelist, playwright and sumo enthusiast, died here today of a heart attack.

During a half-century of literary activities, Mr. Funabashi wrote dozens of best-selling novels and popular plays. He was also deeply involved in promoting sumo wrestling and was a member of the committee to select Yokozuna, or grand champions, for the traditional Japanese sport.

Charlie Porter

ELBA, Ala., Jan. 13 (AP).—Charlie Porter, who said he was born a slave 121 years ago, has died in the tin shack where he lived for decades without electricity or a telephone.

Uncle Charlie, as he was known in this rural southeast Alabama town where he lived his entire life, was found dead in his shack yesterday afternoon. Authorities said he died of natural causes.

Mr. Porter's Medicaid card listed his birth date as July, 1854.

Despite his age, Mr. Porter was active even in the last years of his life, routinely setting out on foot each morning for downtown Elba, about a mile from his shack.

He said he took the name Porter from the family that owned him at the time of Emancipation.

Iceland to Break Ties With U.K. If Frigates Remain

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Iceland has decided to break diplomatic relations with Britain tomorrow or Thursday unless London withdraws its warships from Icelandic waters, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Acting Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson said the decision was a result of the violent fishing dispute between the two countries after Iceland extended its fishing limit from 50 to 200 miles last October.

"Iceland will break diplomatic relations with Britain unless it withdraws its frigates from our waters," Mr. Johannesson said. "This means our diplomatic ties will be broken as of tomorrow or the day after tomorrow," he said.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns will arrive in Reykjavik tomorrow to try to solve the crisis.

Mrs. Armstrong Gets U.K. Approval on Post

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Foreign Office said today it had approved the nomination of Anne Armstrong as the next U.S. ambassador to Britain.

Mrs. Armstrong, 48, wife of a wealthy Texas rancher and a presidential counselor in the Nixon administration, would succeed Elliot Richardson, who leaves Britain Friday to become secretary of commerce. She will not officially become the ambassador-designate until President Ford makes a formal announcement of the appointment.

France Says It Wants Algeria Bomb Suspects

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Interior Ministry announced that several persons arrested in Algeria for allegedly bombing Algerian targets on the French government's orders are wanted for bomb attacks against Spanish Basque refugees in France.

The persons, whose number was not announced, were identified from Algerian television film which shows them admitting that they planted bombs on orders from the French espionage service. The French Foreign Ministry last week denied any government connection with the men.

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United Press International.

BUCKING THE ICE—After wandering into middle of frozen-over reservoir in New Britain, Conn., this young deer was unable to keep his footing and had to be pulled to shore by city workers. Uninjured, he scrambled to his feet and dashed to safety.

Portuguese Cabinet Meets Over Prices, Food Shortages

LISBON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo held an emergency Cabinet meeting today to discuss Portugal's rapidly rising prices and food shortages.

The meeting was called as a shipload of imported potatoes arrived, lowering the price of that commodity, but meat, dairy products and other basic foods remained in short supply and expensive in Lisbon. Beef was scarce and pork was selling for 80 escudos ($3.00) a pound. The daily minimum wage is about $4.80.

The arrival of the potatoes was part of a government campaign to take the pressure off prices by importing essential foodstuffs.

Blasts in the North

In the north, four bombs blasted the home of a Communist politician, two leftist-owned shops and a small truck in Oporto. A Communist-owned restaurant was machine-gunned in Povoa de Varzim. Police said that the attacks caused damage, but no injuries.

Police said that the most important target in the attacks was the home of Alberto Teixeira de Sousa, the Communist mayor of suburban Gondomar.

Bomb attacks against property owned by Communists in the north have been increasing in recent weeks, but have not caused any deaths or injuries.

The latest outburst came as talks between extreme leftist groups and the Communists aimed at coordinating two weekend anti-government rallies in Lisbon broke down. The Communists had asked the extreme leftists to cancel a demonstration they have planned for Saturday and participate instead in one planned by Communist-controlled unions for Sunday.

Both demonstrations were organized to protest the sudden rise in prices and the extended wage freeze imposed by the government on Christmas Eve.

Ankara Violence Shuts University

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (AP).—Ankara University was shut today for 10 days because of intensified student violence, bringing higher education in Turkey to a virtual halt.

Three other universities had already closed following clashes between rightist and leftist students that have claimed 13 lives since the beginning of the school year in November.

Hacettepe University in Ankara closed last week and Istanbul University and the Technical University in Istanbul were closed indefinitely yesterday.

AP.

Odvar Nordli

Norway's Nordli Picks 15-Member Cabinet

OSLO, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Premier-designate Odvar Nordli announced his Cabinet last night and said there would be no change in Norway's foreign and domestic policies.

Mr. Nordli, 48, who succeeded Trygve Bratteli, submitted his 15-member Cabinet list to King Olav, and the new government is expected to be sworn in Friday. Six ministers of the Bratteli government have been dropped and two have been given different posts. Mr. Bratteli, 66, resigned Friday after a leadership debate within his Labor party.

Vietnam Parallels to U.S. Revolution Seen

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Britain lost the American Revolutionary War for a combination of reasons with striking similarities to the U.S. experience in Vietnam, according to an analysis by a specialist in military history at the Military Academy in West Point.

In presenting his analysis to the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Philadelphia last week, Col. Roy Flint carefully avoided any direct reference to Vietnam. He produced chuckles when he said seeming parallels to recent history were "purely coincidental."

Col. Flint, an associate professor of history at the academy, nevertheless attributed the British defeat in large measure to harassment by a hostile rural population. He cited the failure of attempts at what he called "pacification" in rural areas, as well as increasing confinement of the British to coastal enclaves and consequent dependence on a "3,000-mile-long line of communications" from England.

Political Context

When the analogies to Vietnam were brought up during question period, he said that the situations "draw near" but differed basically in their political contexts. As far as "the difficulties of policing insurgency" were concerned, however, he found the parallels striking.

Col. Flint recalled that a number of historians recently challenged the traditional view that the British lost either through "ineptitude and indecision," because of Washington's brilliance, or through a few critical battles. He noted, in fact, that Washington's effectiveness on the battlefield was handicapped by his vain efforts to build an army modeled after that of the British.

Ever since his experience in the French and Indian War, the colonel said, Washington had admired the discipline and professionalism of Britain's regulars. Several factors prevented the development of a U.S. counterpart, including reluctance of Americans to leave their home regions and of Congress to authorize long enlistments.

Thus, at critical times, Washington's army shrivelled to a few thousand, and it was a poor match for the British regulars. Nevertheless, because the Americans tended to stay with local militia, or on their farms, the countryside was never drained of those loyal to the revolution.

The militia units soon purged themselves of officers sympathetic to the British, Col. Flint said, and the countryside became so hostile that the Redcoats could only move in strength. Initially, when they moved into an area, those loyal to the crown might point out the rebels, who then suffered at British hands.

When the Redcoats left, however, vengeance fell upon loyalists, who soon learned the British could not long protect them. They became demoralized. Some fled to coastal enclaves, like the New York area, where the British were in control. Others "recanted," he said.

No single cause for the outcome of the war can be cited, Col. Flint said. Washington's success, despite great difficulties, in maintaining a central army meant that the British could not split their forces to pursue the irregulars. The hostile countryside, however, played a special role, he said.

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EEC Challenges East Europe With Two-Level Approach

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The Common Market has challenged the East European trading bloc to resume negotiations that have been stalled for nearly a year.

At the same time, the Common Market has issued new invitations for individual Eastern Communist states to make their own deals even though Moscow continues to avoid recognising the official status of the West European community of nine nations.

The two-level approach to the East Europeans was made in a toughly worded speech last week in Bucharest by Sir Christopher Soames, vice-president of the EEC commission in charge of foreign relations.

He noted that an EEC delegation visited Moscow last February and that the leaders of the Eastern trading bloc known as Comecon have not yet responded to an invitation to visit Brussels for further talks.

First Visit

The speech marked the first visit to an East European capital by an EEC commissioner. Sir Christopher's hosts, the Romanians, have taken the most independent line of Comecon's nine members.

Brussels officials have hinted that Romania might extend its individual position even further from Comecon by signing a comprehensive pact with the EEC to replace its many bilateral agreements with individual trading-partners.

Such a move might encourage other Communist states, especially Hungary and Poland, to move further from the Moscow line and sign their own pacts with the EEC.

In his speech, Sir Christopher directly challenged the official Soviet criticisms of the EEC that it is an American-dominated bloc with antagonistic aims toward the Communist world.

"If we are to understand one another better," Sir Christopher said, "we must all learn to penetrate through the veil of jargon and ideology to the realities that lie underneath."

Instead of being dominated by big multinational corporations, Sir Christopher said that the EEC was better able to control their activities than were the individual European countries. He said that while the Communists consider the EEC American-dominated, other critics consider the market to be divisive in the capitalist world.

Expanded Market

The countries that have signed agreements with the EEC, Sir Christopher said, have found that their European market has expanded.

"In our policies toward the countries of East Europe, the community has made very clear our willingness to develop closer economic and trading relations," he said.

Still, Sir Christopher said, EEC trade with the Communist world was less than 10 per cent of its total trade. One reason, he added, was that the Comecon countries concentrate on trade among themselves and offer discriminatory concessions to non-Communist nations.

The commissioner also pointed out that Comecon as a unit is unable to negotiate overall agreements for its members while the EEC can. For that reason, Sir Christopher urged individual states to make their own deals with Brussels.

"I think we have made it abundantly clear in this way that what the community desires is that its relations with the socialist countries should be established on a normal basis and conducted as naturally as they are with all the other countries of the world," he said.

Sir Christopher pointed out that the EEC has granted Romania special status as a developing country in order to make it easier for Bucharest to sell goods in Western Europe.

Romania already has a higher proportion of trade with the capitalist world than other Comecon members and also has one of the fastest rates of economic growth, although its standard of living is still one of the lowest in Eastern Europe.

© Los Angeles Times.

British Report Drinking Soars

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Britons have increased their consumption of alcoholic beverages by 37 per cent in a five-year period, according to official figures.

Unless the rate of increase is checked, the number of British alcoholics could grow from 400,000 to 1.5 million by 1980, the government's Health Education Council said in a newsletter.

From 1970 through 1974, Britons nearly doubled the amount spent on alcoholic drinks. A council spokesman said that at a time of financial insecurity and inflation, when there is plenty of money to spend, people tend to turn to the bottle, as happened in Germany in the 1920s.

La Guardia Airport Receives Bomb Threat

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Police last night evacuated the main terminal at New Yorks' LaGuardia Airport—scene of a bomb attack which killed 11 persons two weeks ago—after a bomb threat.

The terminal was evacuated for about 20 minutes while the police bomb squad combed the building. No bombs were found. Flights were disrupted for about 10 minutes.

Earthquake in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A strong earthquake hit northern Iceland today, damaging several villages in the region, the Iceland radio reported.

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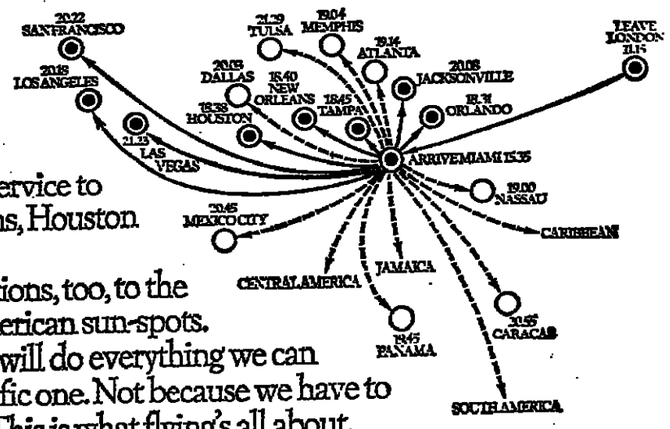

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, January 14, 1976 *

Stalemate at Addis Ababa

To obscure the fact that their title has become a misnomer, the Organization of African Unity has abruptly ended its session on Angola and returned the problem to committee. This constitutes the most serious division within the OAU since its founding—the organization is split down the middle and the residue of bitterness from the dispute bodes no good for Angola—or Africa.

One is tempted to wonder why the session was held at all. The OAU has no record of success in internal disputes among its members—neither the Biafran secessionist movement in Nigeria nor the current Eritrean troubles of Ethiopia have benefited by the good offices of the continental group. Nor, for that matter, has the OAU contributed much that is constructive to the pervasive problems of drought and hunger among its members—who tend to deny the seriousness of such ills until many have died and great damage has been done to regional economies.

Indeed, the thread that has held the 46 states of the OAU together has been resistance to "imperialism." Given the variety of cultural, linguistic and tribal characteristics of the African nations, imperialism is naturally subject to different interpretations by them; the most consistent theme of their meetings and their actions has been hostility to such white-dominated areas as the old Portuguese colonies and South Africa and Rhodesia. It was, doubtless, the intervention by South Africa in the Angolan dispute that was regarded, at least by the supporters of the Soviet-backed faction in Angola, as offering common ground for the OAU.

But not all Africans view the Russians and Cubans in Angola as altruistic supporters of Angolan liberation, nor the West as solely inspired by a desire to maintain neo-imperialism in Angola or to turn it over to the South Africans. The result was a split, and stalemate.

It would be very wrong to view this apparent two-way division in the simple terms of the old cold war as a confrontation between East and West, between Communism and democracy. There is a very complex interplay of forces, native and imported, within the OAU, just as there is in Angola itself. Why, for example, has Nigeria taken such a belligerent stand against the relatively minor attempt to inject U.S. influence into the Angolan dispute? Nigeria has old Western ties—what can it hope to gain by imposing a Soviet-supported government on Angola?

There is much that still is puzzling about the counter-currents that swirled about the Addis Ababa session. But at least it did not hand over the new state to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, nor did it formally admit the division within the OAU. Perhaps the very complexity of the issues and of the African reactions to them opens the possibility of compromise and reunion. This is greatly to be wished; Africa has too many problems of simple survival to be permanently frozen into political attitudes concerning a liberation which has made such huge and rapid strides within the past few decades. Liberation is only the beginning, not the end, of Africa's struggles.

Preserving Presidential Records

A sound sense of the public interest underlies the decision last week by a three-judge federal court here upholding the constitutionality of the law that placed former President Nixon's tapes and papers in protective government custody. The court affirmed the importance of preserving the basic record of the Nixon presidency. At the same time, the panel did not casually dismiss Mr. Nixon's claims of privacy and presidential privilege. Instead, the judges found that those claims would not be unduly compromised by archivists' screening of the 42 million pages of documents and 880 reels of tape. The whole question of opening the records to the public was deferred—prudently, in the Post's view—until the regulations called for by the law have been composed.

As the court recognized, the law does depart sharply from past practices. That is, however, not a defect at all, because there has always been a large element of risk in the custom of regarding presidential papers as private property that each ex-president could use, sell or dispose of as he wished. That shaky system has been shored up in recent decades by the growth of presidential libraries. Even so, a reassessment of the policy has been overdue. Mr. Nixon's situation precipitated congressional action by dramatizing the dangers inherent in the old approach. The circumstances of his resignation, and his many attempts to conceal and manipulate evidence of misdeeds, amply support the judgment that, as the court put it last week, "Mr Nixon might not be a wholly reliable custodian of the materials at issue."

While depriving Mr. Nixon of substantial control over the tapes and papers, the law does not deny him opportunities to argue that certain materials should not be publicly released. Concerns for privacy and confidentiality should not be totally discounted just because Mr. Nixon has so abused the terms. Like the papers of other presidents, the Nixon records no doubt include some materials on private family affairs; documents affecting legitimate interests of national security; and some candid communications about public policy that ought to be embargoed for a while.

Through long experience, the nation's archivists have developed dispassionate standards for dealing with such sensitive materials. Congress has encouraged that approach to the Nixon documents. However, given the general level of contentiousness, especially about the tapes, it seems inevitable that a number of disputes over access to Mr. Nixon's records will wind up in court. If so, it would be best for the judiciary to proceed cautiously, as Judges McGowan, Tamm and Robinson did last week, rather than issuing sweeping pronouncements—either for privilege or for public release—which may turn out to be unwise. Too much deference to private sensitivities, for instance, could keep important records from the public for too long. On the other hand, flinging open all of the files at once could discourage future presidents and their staffs from keeping accurate, complete records for historical purposes at all.

The entire problem of presidential records is now in a transitional stage. In this as in so many other areas, Mr. Nixon's performance has provoked a reassessment of long-standing policies. Some new standards will emerge as the tangled litigation over the Nixon records runs its course; Mr. Nixon's attorneys have already announced their intention to appeal the records decision to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, a national commission on federal records policies has finally been organized. Its report could give valuable guidance to Congress. But this is not a subject to be settled hastily. It is far too important, and the interests involved are too complex.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Blighted Andean Reform

Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara has been removed as president of Ecuador by a peaceful military coup in the same way that Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado was ousted in neighboring Peru last August—for the same basic reasons. In both cases, the story has been one of reform-minded army leaders arousing hopes and expectations that could not be satisfied, and ending up accused of maladministration, corruption and repression.

For some years after he came to power in a 1972 coup, Gen. Rodriguez seemed to have a reasonable chance—because of Ecuador's burgeoning oil industry—to improve living standards and bring long-overdue reforms to a desperately poor people. But a combination of developments—an easing of the worldwide oil shortage, a cutback in oil output because of Ecuador's high prices, a government take-over of some oilfields, a flood of imports, overspending on public works—brought Ecuador's boom to a halt last year.

In Peru, Gen. Velasco enjoyed similar popularity for several years as his regime carried out drastic land reform, nationalized foreign firms and gave workers an increasing share in the management and ownership of a wide spectrum of enterprises. But the land reform cut food production, necessitating record imports, and Peru's export earnings—from sugar, fish products, minerals, especially copper—fell dramatically last year. Gen. Velasco matched increasing unrest with increasing repression until his own officers threw him out.

The three-man junta that replaced President Rodriguez pledges a return to constitutional government in Ecuador by the end of 1977. Gen. Velasco's successor, Gen. Francisco Moralez Bermudez, has lifted much of the repression but made no promises about a return to civilian rule in Peru. In both of these Andean countries, the challenge will be to salvage what was sound and needed in the well-intentioned reforms, while bringing national goals into closer contact with economic reality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1901

PHILADELPHIA—The lead editorial in the Inquirer this morning states: "The United States does not desire to act as a dog in the manger, but the Kaiser had better give up his rumored intention of securing the Danish West Indies. If this country cannot get them, then no other country will be allowed to, and Denmark cannot play Uncle Sam against the Emperor William in the hope of securing more for the islands than they are really worth."

Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1926

PARIS—Russian monarchist circles are preparing to file legal opposition to the sale, either in Europe or the United States, of the Russian crown jewels, which the Soviet authorities are reported to have decided must be disposed of during the next few months for the benefit of the Bolshevist Treasury. The sale, it is estimated, will provide more than 3,000,000,000 roubles—sufficient to balance the Budget for two years more.

'Dammit, Stop Reading and Start Eating!'

Where Peace Is Indivisible

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The Lebanese civil war is as pointless as it is dangerous. No internal faction within Lebanon's complex society and no external nation in the jittery Middle East stands to gain anything from the bloody, drawn-out and destructive battle. And each day that it continues the entire volatile area—and with it a fascinated and frightened outside world—totters nearer to another full-scale confrontation.

Maurice Couve de Murville, the distinguished French statesman who conducted a successful Lebanese mediation late last year, only to have it blow up when he left Beirut, now says gloomily: "If it continues much longer the conflict is bound to explode beyond the borders of Lebanon. And if Lebanon ignites another Middle East war, there is no predicting where that will end."

Couve was sent on a two-week mission during the last half of November after his sponsor, the French government, had obtained acceptance of two preliminary conditions: (1) that President Franjieh, the principal Christian official, and Prime Minister Karami, the principal Moslem, should agree to his mediation effort; and (2) that the mission should represent only France and no other foreign countries.

France has a tradition of good relations with Lebanon and no ambitions there. In the late 19th century, the French did much to help Maronite Christians who set up strongholds in the Lebanese mountains to protect themselves under the Turks. Finally, France carved a separate Lebanese state out of Syria when it assumed charge of a League of Nations mandate over the region after World War I

Suitable

Couve was an eminently suitable mediator. A renowned professional diplomat before he became the Fifth Republic's best known foreign minister, he also served as De Gaulle's prime minister. Because of the sensitive religious factor, deeply involved in Lebanon troubles, it was even convenient that the mediator should come from France's Protestant minority.

Recalling his own approach, Couve says: "I was firmly convinced there should be no partition or any idea of outside intervention. I wished simply to restore the status quo and this needed above all an agreement between Moslems and Christians inside the government.

"By the time I left (early December) this had been achieved. A statement was issued indicating both Christians and Moslems desired to work together for political and economic reconciliation. It was also recognized there must be specific accord defining the status of Palestinian Arab refugees."

What happened immediately after Couve departed, confident he had succeeded, is still a mystery. First came an unusual Israeli bombing raid aimed at far northern targets, not the southern frontier region. This raised tension just as a series of provocations broke out which seemed deliberately trying to ignite battles between the armed religious factions.

Although no one yet understands why the smouldering ashes were stirred, Couve's mission was undone. Ever since there has been intensified fighting. Yet it is impossible to ascertain who has an interest in keeping the civil war alive.

Neither Moscow nor Washington favors continued Lebanese chaos. Peking has no concern. The European nations all favor return to the status quo. Both Syria and the PLO's Yassir Arafat told Couve they also wished this and strongly opposed partitioning Lebanon. Israel's only acknowledged concern is to warn Syria against intervening—and vice versa.

An Israeli attempt to seize the fertile Litani valley in the south would be opposed by the Syrians but Jerusalem insists it has no such desire. "I see nobody, no nation, with the least interest in continued war or a partition," Couve observes.

And yet the conflict goes on—and gets worse. The political balance once arranged among religious factions has been distorted against the Christians by a higher Moslem birth rate and the increasing presence of Palestine Arab refugees.

The mere thought of slicing a piece out of Lebanon to build up within it a Christian mini-state, armed to the teeth, is enough to frighten anyone even remotely concerned with long-range Middle East peace. The partition of erstwhile Palestine on religious lines hasn't yet been digested.

But if some kind of artificial formula isn't soon devised, it seems almost inevitable war will spread, Israeli tanks will slice across southern Lebanon to destroy the refugee camps and head for Syria, or Syrian tanks will rumble over the Hauran passes and push toward Haifa. Meanwhile throughout the ancient lands of the Bible they are "saying, peace, peace; when there is no peace."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed, and bearing the writer's complete address.

Joe Brady From Helsinki:

Both sides (labor and management) recognize that Finland's most urgent needs are to reduce inflation... and maintain competitive exports.

HELSINKI—Talks that will decide the incomes of most of Finland's 1.6 million work force for the next year get into full stride this month. Discussion aimed at creating a new, nationwide, collective pay agreement will involve all the important labor market interest groups: management, labor and, with a watching brief, the state. Finland's workers are among the most efficiently organized in the world. Voluntarily, closed shop practices are illegal here, 90 per cent of blue collar workers belong to a trade union. This percentage translates into about 900,000 individuals whose unions are united in the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK). The SAK and the Finnish employers' confederation (STK), are the two heavyweights at the pay talks. They lay down the pattern for pay rises and other ancillary benefits that is usually, though not invariably, adopted by the other smaller union federations. The Finnish mechanism for negotiations on pay and working conditions is streamlined and reflects the similarity of the Finnish labor market structure to those of the other Scandinavian states. The government acts as a service organization which can give guidelines but cannot impose its will on the unions or the management.

Main Target

This year both sides recognize that Finland's most urgent needs are to reduce inflation, which has been running close to an annual 20 per cent for the past three years, and maintain the ability of Finnish exporters to compete in world markets. Exports are down to the pre-1970 level and unemployment is consequently on the rise this winter. Finland is reaching the bottom of the economic downturn comparatively late and there is an acceptance on both sides of industry of the need to keep pay rises as small as is necessary to make economic recovery as painless as possible.

National collective pay agreements have operated in this country since the 1940s and pay contracts have the force of law during their periods of validity, customarily from one to three years.

President Kekkonen last year admonished Finland's political leaders to pull together at a time of national exigency. This month he has made it clear that he believes that pay rises will only aggravate the position of the country's 80,000 jobless.

In recent years, the custom of linking pay agreements to a social package has become prevalent. This year, additional benefits will be kept to a minimum by the need to tighten the national belt and hope that by the end of this year productivity and exports will start to grow as some experts predict. The unions will evidently soft-pedal on some issues on which they would like to see more action. The call for a two-week winter vacation is not likely to be pressed. There is less than agreement between unions and management on the implementation of work-safety rules and employers' contributions for worker education. But such questions as these and the position of the worker in the production process will be topical in the summer when a government-sponsored report on industrial democracy is likely to come before Finland's parliament.

Strikes Allowed

Although collective agreements are binding by law on the signatories, unions may withdraw within 14 days from a centralized pay agreement and strike in support of new demands. Wildcat strikes are illegal and official strikes are preceded by a 14-day period of notice during which mediation can begin. Finland has a team of permanent mediators to handle industrial troubleshooting. Finland's biggest employer organization, the STK, agrees with the unions that wildcat strikes are unwanted. The employers go further and say that sanctions imposed on unofficial strikes are inadequate. Fines for unannounced stoppages date from the forties.

The traditional strike season in Finland is the period after the pay agreements expire and before a new deal is accepted. Expiry date this time is Jan. 31. There is no shortage of sensitive areas in the labor market where strikes could occur. Finland's bank employees and pharmacists feel they have fallen behind in earnings. And the Winter Olympics starting in Innsbruck in February could be a tempting time for disaffected technical staff to black out television screens.

Finland has already experienced threats of a communications blackout of major sporting or political events to back up workers' demands. There is a dichotomy in the big trade union confederation, the SAK, between the Social Democrats and the Communists. The Communists are asking for a 6 per cent hike in basic wages. The employers emphasize the need to boost productivity and reduce Finland's external debt if the battle against it is not to be lost. Production last year was down an average 4.5 per cent. A rise in real earnings was achieved only by borrowing abroad.

Finland today is an industrial and service society. Its future prosperity depends on its ability to maintain competitive price levels on the international market. On that, political and industrial leaders agree. The coming weeks will show the strength or frailty of a labor-management structure that could be the envy of European countries where fragmentation of interests is the cause of many industrial and economic ills.

Letters

Qualifications

I read Bernard Nossiter's article "Proposal: Scare Europe Into Unity" (IHT, Jan. 10) with concern. He bases his essay upon my proposal "that the United States give Western Europe its independence by withdrawing troops from the Continent."

So bold a quotation ignores several vitally important qualifications. Namely that it should be a phased withdrawal (10 years); that the United States guarantee should continue; that at the end Europe and the United States should remain allied.

My proposal is an attempt to anticipate the inevitable, for I fear that America will steadily lose interest in Europe over the next decade—in which case we should, at least, prepare our own response.

JULIAN CRITCHLEY.

Paris.

India and Sukarno

With total amazement I read the editorial (Jan. 2) on the critical situation in Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. Sukarno, who refused to be a dictator, but who was unable to build a developing land into an organized state with the absurd import of Western style democracy, called for "guided democracy." He reduced several dozen political parties to four major groupings because, between 1945 and 1957, he had to deal with some 17 cabinet crises in which all political parties asked him to do different things. In India democracy made more sense, because there was one party, the Congress, which usually obtained 70 or 80 per cent of the popular vote. But as "civilization" advances, opinions spread and gradually it must be clear, even to Americans, that practicing pure democracy in a nation like India is plain madness. The moment Sukarno questioned the blessing of Western-style democracy for a developing nation in 1957 The New York Times and the Herald Tribune cried that he had turned into a left-leaning, pro-Communist dictator. After a number of coups and assasination attempts on Sukarno's life arranged for by the intelligent intelligence community in Washington he was deposed in 1965 in favor of pro-American officers, bribed and guided by the CIA. History seems to repeat itself. India and Indira Gandhi are now selected as the next target in Asia, because Americans, and apparently the editorial writers of The New York Times cannot think in other terms than pro or contra Communism. As Norodom Sihanouk warned, the Americans are the No. 1 promoters of Communism in Asia. Support Chiang and get Mao. Install Suharto and see what comes next. Love dictator Batista and get Castro. Invade Cambodia to save it from Communism and see what happens. Vietnam speaks for itself. Is it now India's turn to be subverted by the blockheads in Washington as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has warned? Sukarno told me over the years that I knew him that he was fully aware that the United States would eventually overthrow him, because traitors can be found in any land among any people. Especially when they are paid enough and when killing is the policy.

WILLEM L. OLTMANS.

Amsterdam.

Thanks to Buckley

William Buckley's effusions often provoke great gusts of protest, and there are certainly moments when he appears to be asking for it. All the more reason to waft a modest thank you his way for "Bribery as a Worldwide Way of Life," (IHT, Dec. 26), which points out that hypocrisy begins at home. If ever a subject needed decobwebbing, this is it.

The naive devotion to puritanism that seems to permeate the American semi-conscious is never more dangerous than during these periodic orgies when one can of worms is opened after another. Buckley blows some air over such Mary Poppins reflexes, and whether one considers it fresh air or stale air may be a measure of one's sophistication. That is to say, lack of bug-eyed innocence.

Survival dictates picking your apples where they grow, and if there's an admission fee to the orchard, *tant pis*. My pious fellow Americans wink knowingly when the cop on the beat takes his apple free, but they tear their hair and gnash their teeth when someone else ups the ante to a bushel.

Macro-integrity requires micro-beginnings.

MICHELE BURDET.

Chesières, Switzerland.

Laurels to Swift

A couple of weeks ago, while I was writing an introduction to an English-language anthology of modern Hungarian poetry to be brought out next fall by Columbia University Press, I came across Waverley Root's piece on the laurel. It contained a quotation—allegedly by Swinburne—which came in very handy in my essay: "Say Britain could you ever boast/Three poets in an age at most?/Our chilling climate hardly bears/A sprig of bays in 50 years"—which I used to point out that in our historically and geopolitically much chillier climate we have always had an abundant and continuous crop of poetic laurels, at the expense of other genres—whereas Britain could also boast of the novel and the drama, to say the least. Introduction finished, I showed it to a friend, Otto Orban, not only a brilliant poet but, as most of our best poets in the last 400 years or so, also a prolific and excellent translator. "Wait a minute. Nonsense; that's not by Swinburne," he exclaimed when he reached the quotation. He got out his own volume of selected translations and showed me the quotation—in his Hungarian. It was in "On Poetry—A Rhapsody," by Jonathan Swift.

As it is poetry and food that we Hungarians are supposed to care for above all else, I hope to see justice done to Swift in Mr. Root's forthcoming "Encyclopedia of Food," if I live to see it, which I doubt, I am 44.

MIKLOS VAJDA,
Literary Editor,
The New Hungarian Quarterly.
Budapest.

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FASHION

The Loden Coat—the Hit Of the Season in Paris

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan 13 (IHT).—Loden coats are becoming the equivalent of jeans—a basic, classless and inexpensive uniform.

As with jeans, the name came from the fabric. In Austria, where they originated, you see those green coats on everybody from the farmer as well as the high-necked Count von Sonnenberg dashing into the Post Hotel in Sankt Anton.

In other European countries, such as Spain, Denmark and Belgium, loden coats are also classics as they are in Milan, where the Italians tailor their own.

The surprise is that loden has become hot fashion in Paris. In France, lodens used to be associated with chic hunts. But now, just about everybody has one, which annoys true loden lovers.

"I bought mine three years ago in Spain," said Associated Press correspondent John Vinocur. "Now, it has become so popular that I won't wear it any more. Why do I like it? Because it's cheap as hell, looks neat, has a very pleasant texture, holds up well and looks good over a turtle neck or suit alike."

The same goes for Jean de Laborde (long with Dior), who was walking down the Avenue Montaigne the other day in a loden coat "that my son brought me from Switzerland four years ago. He wore it at school. Yes, it's a Frey (a well known Austrian brand name)," he said, opening up his coat to show the label. "You can tell it's an authentic one because it has a very thin leather trim at the cuffs."

Anne-Marie Chalmeton (of *Vogue*) is another loden fan. An active sportswoman (her sister is golf champion of France), Mrs. Chalmeton said she always liked masculine coats. "I bought my first loden 20 years ago in Italy." Besides being light and warm, Mrs. Chalmeton said it is also very practical and "doesn't wrinkle when you stuff it under your chair." It is the family uniform—her husband and children have lodens too. Although she personally prefers the classic green one, she is getting navy blue for her daughters.

Since Childhood

Danish-born photographer Brigitte Muus too has been wearing loden coats since childhood. "I was so surprised when it turned up as fashion here," she said.

Although stores and department stores are stocked with loden copies, places like Palu-Sports and Le Petit Matelot take pride in selling the real thing. They have been doing a big loden business for years.

Sipa-Press

Photographer Brigitte Muus, left, and reporter John Vinocur in loden coats.

At Palu-Sports, Swiss owner Werner Landis claims he was first to import loden from Austria some 40 years ago.

The Petit Matelot has stocked lodens for 25 years. Now they come in colors other than the traditional green—brown, beige, navy and "we're expecting gray. But you must beware of copies," a spokesman for the house said. "It starts with the fabric, which is a wool with enough fat left in it to make it rainproof. Then there are those details. The real loden coat is never lined but it is self-lined around the back, the chest and the shoulders—which makes for extra warmth. It is never fussy, no buttons in the back, for instance. The 'gutters' over the shoulder seams are there to keep water from seeping in. Then, the shade of green is also unique."

Prices? They real thing costs around 600 francs.

THEATER IN ROME

Dramatizing Pirandello Novel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME (IHT).—Luigi Pirandello's plays are so familiar to Italian audiences that to mark the 40th anniversary of his death the Teatro Stabile of Genoa has dramatized one of his novels. The Genovese group has just brought to the Argentina Theater of Rome an adaptation of "The Late Mattia Pascal," written in 1904 and filmed both for the silent screen and as a talkie. The Tullio Kezich version of "The Late Mattia Pascal" is not pure Pirandello, but it presents a captivating and characteristic Pirandello puzzle. A man, taking advantage of the false report of his death, seeks to escape his past and live a new life. But who was he? And who is he? "I only know as a positive fact that my name was Mattia Pascal," he says. The premise is not new.

The current adaptation does not have Pirandello's smooth dramaturgical skill. For all the strength and dominance of its central idea, the machinery occasionally creaks. But some humorous irony of the novel is retained. This self-identification dilemma merits the attention of foreign producers.

* * *

Another dramatist of the Pirandello generation, Roberto Bracco, is receiving touching tribute at the tiny Del Cardello theater. Bracco, a Neapolitan disciple of Ibsen and Schnitzler, enjoyed renown at home and abroad until Mussolini came to power in 1922. Though not a political author, he was an outspoken anti-Fascist. Theater managers judged it unwise to produce his work.

During the Mussolini regime, Bracco was not openly attacked, but simply blacklisted. He died in 1943 and never saw the restoration of his work to the Italian stage.

At the Del Cardello, the tribute begins in 1905 in a Naples café with a prologue summarizing Bracco's views. Then comes a performance of Bracco's problem play, "La Piccola Fonte" (The *Little Fountain*), about a simple-minded woman unhappily married to a selfish poet. The issues of the piece are quite démodé as the company admits in an epilogue. Certainly one of Bracco's brighter contributions might have been selected. But the evening permits an instructive glimpse of the theater of the early century.

* * *

La Comunita is paying homage to the French film pioneer, Lumière. In a series of studied choreographic sketches an energetic troupe attempts to reproduce the stilted comportment and ragtime rhythm of the first films. The result is an exercise in stylized poses and movement that, due to repetition, tends to become monotonous. More of Lumière's biography might have been included to theatrical purpose. His was the story of the imaginative artist exploited by money-grubbers who debased a new form of dramatic expression for what they could squeeze from it.

It is the Italian theater—rather than the Italian drama—that is enjoying a renaissance at the moment. Italian directors are principally occupied with fresh interpretations of celebrated classics. Four Shakespeare plays—"Coriolanus," "Richard II," "Othello" and "Hamlet"—are on the national circuit. Lilla Brignone is playing Ibsen's "Ghosts," Rosella Falk has revived "La Dame aux Camélias" and Franco Zeffirelli has mounted D'Annunzio's "La Città Morta."

Giorgio Strehler of Milan's Piccolo Teatro, after presenting three Goldoni comedies, is preparing a production of Genet's "Le Balcon." Lea Massari will soon be seen in another Genet play, "Les Bonnes." Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," first produced in Italy by Luchino Visconti, is being revived for the third time, and Rina Morelli and Paolo Stoppa are the Mrs. Pat Campbell and Bernard Shaw of "Caro Bugiardo" (Dear Liar), back for a session at the Eliseo in Rome.

The Alan Ayckbourn farces, "The Norman Conquests" and "Absurd Person Singular," Frank Gilroy's two-character comedy, "The Only Game in Town," and the Brazilian Robert Athayde's one-woman show, "La Signorina Margherita," with Anna Proclemer, draw the crowds. Lea Danesi Tolnay, in collaboration with Lars Schmidt, will soon present an adaptation of Bernard Slade's Broadway hit, "Same Time, Next Year."

At the Sistina, Garinei and Giovannini have staged another musical extravaganza, "Felicibumta," with their customary flair and high style. Fast, funny, varied, this lavish revue is motivated by an amusing book by Terzoli and Vaime. It traces the career of a song-and-dance performer from his start in vaudeville in the mid-1930s to stardom when he is reunited with all his partners, the vintage girls reappearing with junior duplicates. The star, Gino Bramieri, is a superb entertainer. Franco Pisano wrote the music while Gino Landi is responsible for the choreography.

MUSIC IN ITALY

Bellini's 'Beatrice di Tenda' Makes a Comeback in Bologna

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, (IHT)—Though Bellini wrote "Beatrice di Tenda" at the height of his career, after "Norma" and "La Sonnambula" and before "I Puritani," the work enjoyed only a tepid success at its Venice premiere in 1833. Since then, it has remained the least-known of the composer's mature operas. In the past few decades there have been scattered Italian revivals, including a production at La Scala with Joan Sutherland (who has recorded the piece). Now the Teatro Comunale here has mounted "Beatrice di Tenda" in its first Bologna production in this century.

This revival was obviously conceived as a vehicle for Mirella Freni, who comes from nearby Modena and is very much a local favorite (of course, she is an international favorite, too, but there is a special quality about Bolognese enthusiasm). In the event, she was not only the star of the show but virtually its savior. Temperamentally, she is ideal for the part. Beatrice is a melancholy, rejected lady of high degree, unloved by her husband (the baritone) and loved by a faithful follower (the tenor), whose admiration, though chaste and unrequited, gets them both into trouble and allows the plotting baritone to have them executed.

Cabaletta

Mirella Freni manages to be sad and wistful without mooning around; and in the opera's finale, she sings first with resigned nobility—and a captivating, spun-out lyrical line—then with fiery conviction. Some Italian productions of "Beatrice di Tenda" in recent years have omitted the soprano's concluding cabaletta; in Bologna it was rightly retained. It is really more suited to the agility of a Sutherland or a Caballé, but Freni delivered it effectively.

As in "Norma," there are two female parts in "Beatrice di Tenda." The "other woman" is Agnese, who loves the tenor and is spurned by him. Her jealousy is one of the springs of the action. In this part, which can be rewarding, Carmen Gonzales was disappointing. The voice is full and plummy, but monotonous. She produced the same tone for her love song in the first scene as for her moments of hatred and, finally, of repentance.

But the greatest disappointment was the baritone Claudio Desderi. On many occasions, Desderi has demonstrated his intelligence and his musicality. Unfortunately, he has now taken to singing in an affected fashion, giving his naturally pleasing voice an unpleasant hollow sound. An occasional stretch of recitative, sung honestly and openly, showed that his real voice is still there, if he would only use it. The tenor, Renzo Casellato, apart from an occasional lapse into crooning, was acceptable.

Martin Kramer designed simple, useful sets and good costumes (though why both the tenor and his confidant should, confusingly, dress alike was puzzling). Beppe Menegatti's staging had some good touches—the entrance of Beatrice, for example—but generally it was routine.

Thanks to Freni, and despite the drawbacks mentioned above, this "Beatrice di Tenda" afforded an interesting and enjoyable evening. The stark, dramatic opera is uncharacteristic Bellini, but almost as important as his more popular masterpieces, and hence well worth more frequent staging.

GALLERIES IN PARIS

Lurçat, La Demeure, 6 Place Saint Sulpice, Paris 6, and Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Feb. 15.

Two exhibitions devoted, 10 years after Lurçat's death, to the production of the artist who is responsible for the renewal of the art of tapestry in this century. The show at La Demeure is devoted to his tapestries alone, that at the museum also shows his paintings.

* * *

Colette Brunschwig, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Jan. 31.

Delicate informal scribblings on pale fog. Something by no means easy to bring off, especially with the gentle aesthetic intentions that are those of Brunschwig. But the works do in fact stand up. Oil on canvas.

* * *

Stine, Galerie Le Soleil dans la Tête, 10 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6, to Jan. 17.

Decorative and colorful scenes in an idiom imitated from that of childhood and rendered by neatly sewn scraps of materials of all sorts. Cute.

* * *

Guermaz, Galerie Entremonde, 50 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Jan. 20.

It seems almost accidental that Guermaz's paintings compose landscapes, yet out of the pattern of broad horizontal stripes emerge big, mostly snowy vistas with an unexpected sense of intimacy about them. A quiet world, pleasing in color, subtle, and with more to them than their apparent simplicity would seem to suggest.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

U.S. Grant Backs Study

Sex\Pot Research Under Fire

By Dennis Montgomery

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 13 (AP).—A federal prosecutor says that he will reassess the priority he gives drug prosecutions if the U.S. Justice Department sanctions a federally financed experiment to test marijuana's effect on human sexual responses.

The Southern Illinois University experiment was given the go-ahead yesterday by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

"I can't very well ask a jury to convict somebody for doing something that the government is paying some other person to do," said U.S. attorney Henry Schwarz, whose jurisdiction includes the school.

Two-Year Grant

Called tax-paid debauchery by some opponents, the tests are financed by a $121,000, two-year grant from the National Institute of Drug Abuse. Harris Rubin, an SIU psychologist who conducted similar experiments with alcohol, got the grant last spring.

With the FDA announcement, Dr. Rubin needs only a grant of immunity and confidentiality from the Justice Department before his work can begin. A decision is expected within a week.

Dr. Rubin plans to pay adult male volunteers $10 to $20 a day to use the drug and watch stag films while a machine measures their arousal. Sex hormone levels also will be monitored. All the subjects will be current marijuana users.

The psychologist said no tests are planned on women because of a lack of adequate measuring techniques.

A Threat

Mr. Schwarz has threatened to use obscenity statutes to block the experiments.

Last Friday, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., a member of the Appropriations Committee, demanded that the experiments be blocked and suggested that the FDA and Justice Department budgets might be in for closer scrutiny if they are not.

But a Justice Department spokesman said that immunity may be denied only if some criminality attaches to Mr. Rubin or his project. Dr. Rubin's background already has been checked by state and federal officials. The Justice Department once licensed him with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as a bona fide experimenter.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Wagner's "Lohengrin," conducted by Edo de Waart and staged and designed by Filippo Sanjust, will be given in a new production by the Netherlands Opera Jan. 15 and 17 in The Hague. Sven Olof Eliasson sings the title role in a cast that includes Sonja Poot, Eva Randova, Willem Laakman and Günter Reich. Performances are also scheduled in Amsterdam on Jan. 20, 24, 27 and Feb. 1, and in Rotterdam Jan. 30. The Rotterdam Philharmonic will be in the pit for the production.

* * *

Mstislav Rostropovich will be the soloist in the first Paris performance of Shostakovich's Cello Concerto No. 2 with the Orchestre National de France, conducted by Koizumi, on Jan. 19 at the Salle Pleyel. On Jan. 28 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, he will conduct the same orchestra in a concert performance of Puccini's "Tosca" with Galina Vishnevskaya in the title part, Franco Bonisolli as Cavaradossi and Giangiacomo Guelfi as Scarpia.

"Die Walküre," the second installment in a complete cycle of Wagner's "Ring" operas, is scheduled by the Grand Théâtre of Geneva for Jan. 20 in the staging of Jean-Claude Riber and the sets of Josef Svoboda. Berislav Klobucar will conduct a cast headed by Theo Adam as Wotan (Leif Roar on Jan. 24), Eszter Kovacs, Marita Napier, Peter Hoffmann and Bengt Rundgren. Other performances are scheduled for Jan. 22, 24, 26 and 30.

* * *

The Zurich Opera is preparing a new production of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" that will have its first performance Jan. 24 with Renate Lenhart, Harald Ek, Fritz Peter and Zoltan Kelemen in the principal roles. Matthias Aeschbacher will conduct. Werner Saladin is staging the work, and Max Röthlisberger and Jan Skalicky are responsible for the sets and costumes. Other performances are scheduled for Jan. 28 and Feb. 1, 4, 6 and 12.

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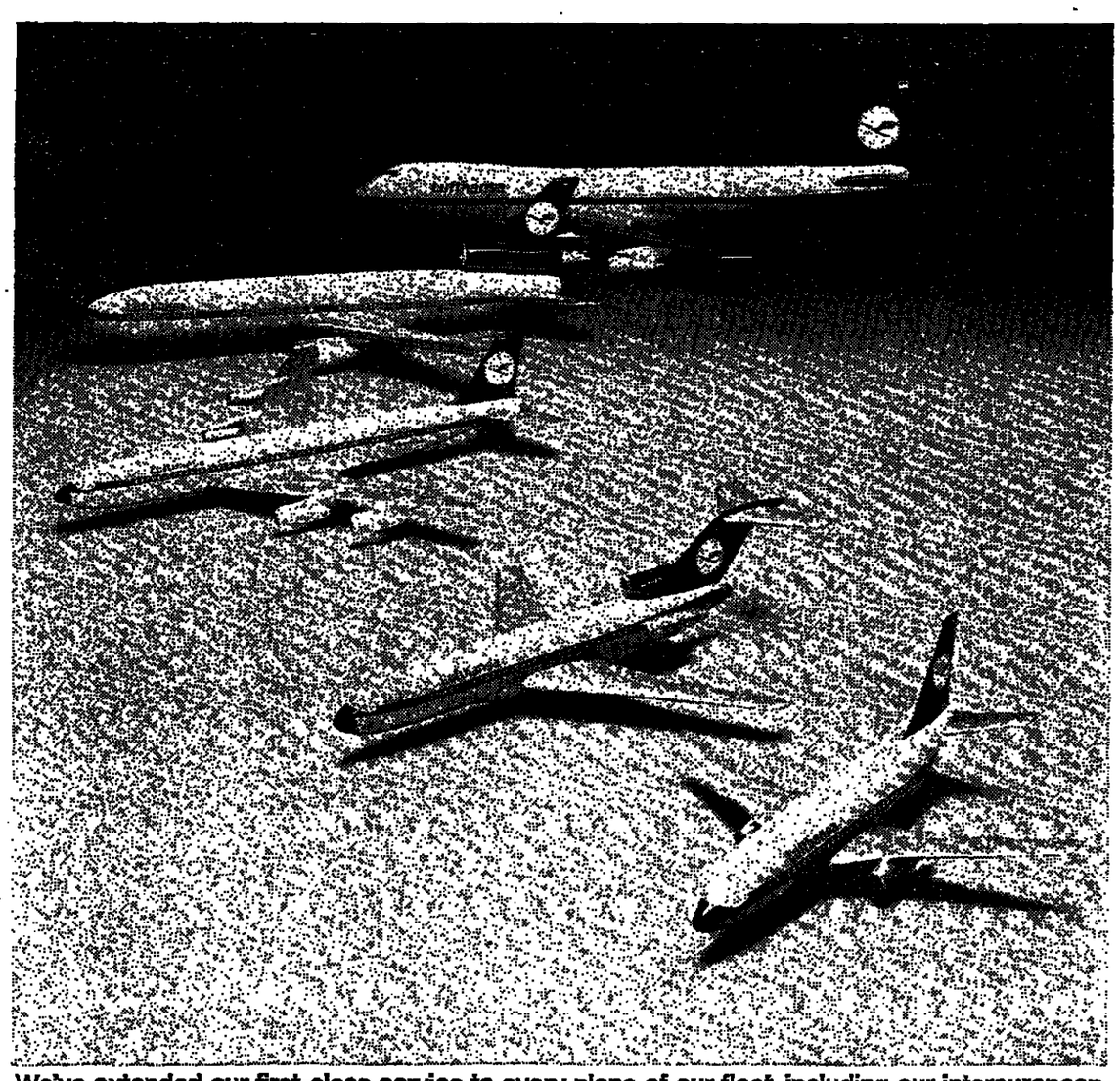

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 13

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¼	32¾	AbbtLab .80	18	237	44⅛	43⅞	-⅛
47¼	33½	ACF In 2.60	9	22	43⅝	43	-½
10⅝		AcmeCl .10	5	29	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
4½	1¾	AdmDg .04e	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
11¼	7¾	AdmEx .91e		x70	10⅝	10⅝	+½
6¼	2⅛	Adm Millis		6	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
9½	3¼	Address	13	141	8⅞	8¼	-½
10	7	Adv Inv .24e		109	8⅞	8⅝	-⅛
29⅝	17¾	AetnaLf .08	14	703	26⅛	25	-1⅛
43⅛	31	AetnaLt pf 2		4	39	38	-⅛
	4⅝	Aguirre Co	34	7	5½	5¼	-¼
12	6¾	Ahmans .20	7	17	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Aileen Inc	11	4	3¼	3¼	
79½	44¼	Air Prd 2.60b	18	195	73⅝	72¼	-1⅛
14⅛	6⅝	AirbnPrl .60	12	65	14⅝	13¾	-⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	220	20	19⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1	Ala Industrs	4	33	2	2¼	-⅛
22	10½	Alcoa .20		18	19⅞	19⅝	-⅛
14½	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	7	33	14⅝	14⅝	+½
90½	73	AlaP pf7.44		z100	92⅝	92	-⅝
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		x60	82	82	82
17⅛	9	Alaska Intrs	8	28	12¼	12¼	-⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Albanyin .60	14	3	14⅛	14½	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .24	18	25	7	6⅝	-⅛
24⅝	12¼	Albertsn .72	10	14	23⅞	23¼	-⅛
26⅝	16⅝	AlcanAlu .80	15	544	22⅞	22⅝	-½
16	7½	AlcoSt .68	5	51	1-⅝	1-½	-⅛
29	15½	AlconLb .24	22	37	23⅞	23¼	+⅞
7⅝	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	167	6⅞	6⅝	-⅛
11⅝	6⅝	AllegCp .56e	19		8⅞	7⅞	
23½	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	6	15	20⅝	20⅝	
35⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		3	36¼	36¼	+⅛
19⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	9	210	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
11⅝	4⅛	AllenGrp .60	11	7	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
42	27	AlldCh .80	10	151	38¼	37⅝	-⅝
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnf .60	7	36	12¼	11⅞	+½
15⅝	9	AllsProd .60	18	31	11⅛	10⅝	-⅛
48⅝	15⅝	AllsStr 1.60	9	217	48½	47⅝	-⅝
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		5	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
13⅝	6⅝	AllJsChal .40	7	417	13⅞	13⅝	+⅛
	5⅝	AllrtAut .56	7	10	7½	7½	-⅛
16½	5⅞	AlphaP Inc	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
50½	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	17	1416	44⅝	43½	
45⅝	26⅝	AmalSug .3a	3	6	38½	37⅝	-⅛
56½	28½	Amax 1.75	11	242	50⅝	49⅞	-⅝
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		32	121⅝	121⅝	-1⅝
13	6	AMEAC .60	6	33	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
5⅝		Amcord .30	6	34	5½	5⅝	+⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Amerce 1.20	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.40		5	31¼	31	-⅛
23⅝	14½	A Hess .30b	5	371	20	19⅝	-⅛
57¼	48½	A Hes pf3.50		347	50⅝	49⅞	-⅝
22	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	10	99	19⅞	19⅝	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Am Airlin		242	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
14⅝	3⅝	A Baker .80	9	59	13⅝	13	-¼
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	23	40⅝	39⅝	-⅝
37⅝	13⅝	AmBdcs .80	12	190	23	22⅝	
12⅝		AmBtdM .40	7		10½	10⅛	
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7	143	31¾	30⅝	-⅝
23⅝	16⅝	A Can pf1.75		3	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
3⅝	⅝	AmCen Mtg		9	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
30⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	165	26	25⅝	-⅛
13	6¼	Am Distill		36	9⅞	8⅝	+⅛
29½	16⅝	ADistTel .56	12	109	25⅝	24⅝	-⅝
4⅝	2⅝	AmDualVi		9	5¼	5	-⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84e		12	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
22⅛	14⅝	AmEXPw 2	9	521	22¼	21⅞	-⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .20	7	62	11⅝	11	-⅝
6	2	AmFin Sys		7	2⅝	2½	-⅛
24⅝	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		12	24½	24½	24⅝
17⅝	14⅝	AGenCv 1.22		27	16⅞	16¼	-⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnlns .60	7	675	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
23⅝	19⅝	A Gin pfl.80		3	23⅝	23½	-⅝
15⅝	15	A Ginc p.50		5	15¼	15¼	-⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	19	15	14⅝	-⅛
43¼	27⅝	A Home .92	22	1200	33⅝	32⅞	-⅝
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .34	25	107	34⅞	33¾	-⅛
5		Am Invest		2	3	3	
7⅝	3½	A Medicl .12	6	122	7⅝	6⅝	-⅛
7½	1⅝	A Medicorp	5	175	6¼	5⅞	-⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		150	5⅞	5⅝	
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	51	34⅝	34⅝	-⅝
9⅝	3⅝	ASeat .10e	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
15¼	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	10	49	8⅝	8⅛	-⅝
19⅝	8⅛	ASfand 1	8	973	20¼	19⅛	-⅛
60	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		23	60⅝	59½	60
9⅝	6	ASterll .30	10	67	6⅞	6½	6⅝
30⅝	24⅝	AStrs 1.60	6	29	30	28⅝	29
52⅝	44⅝	AT&T 3.40	10	1580	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
56⅝	49	AT&T pf 4		280	55⅝	55	55⅝
42⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		41	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
46	39⅝	ATT pfA3.64		166	45⅝	45⅝	45½
10¼	8⅝	AWaWk .64	5	24	9	8⅞	9
14⅝	11	AW Spf1.25		z10	13	13	13
13⅞	11	AW prt 1.25		z148	12½	12½	12½
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z30	16¼	15⅝	16¼
20⅝	8½	Aeron 1	4	8	17	16⅝	16⅝
7	2⅝	AesD .10e	5	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
21⅝	18⅝	Aetek 1	8	51	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
9½	5⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	152	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
22	13⅝	Afac Inc 1	5	87	17⅝	16⅝	17
40⅝	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	36	416	29⅞	29⅝	+⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Apco .40e	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Apex Corp	16	279	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Arep Corp		5	2⅝	2	2
39⅝	25½	Astar 2.40	5	28	39¼	38½	38½
8⅝	7½	Astr pf.68		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
70½	35¼	Asted 3.60	5	53	66¼	62½	63
8¼	4½	Atel .32	5	56	6⅝	6¼	6¼
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60		345	18	17⅝	17¼
25½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	31	25⅝	25⅝	25½
39	20⅝	AndCly 1.20	7	20	36⅝	37½	37½
8⅝	4½	Angelica .12	9	26	6½	6⅝	6⅝
13⅝	4⅝	Anixter .16	4	26	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝
22⅛	8⅝	AnsICo .531	5	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15	9⅛	Apache .50	8	25	11½	11⅛	11⅝
24⅛	9½	ApcoOil .49f		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4⅝	1-16	Apeco Corp		32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	31	14⅝	13⅝	14
79	72	ApPw pf8.12		z100	76	76	76
4	1⅛	Applid Mag	15	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	88	56	53⅝	53⅝
11⅝	6⅝	ArcatnN .44	6	88	10½	10⅛	10⅝
22	12	ArchDan M	17	584	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝
4½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		4	3½	3½	3½
4⅝	1⅝	Aristar		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	105	16½	16⅛	16⅛
104½	103⅝	ArizPpl 10.70		z10	104	104	104
8⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
24	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	34	22⅝	22½	22⅝
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		28	2⅝	2½	2½
34	25	Arco 1.60a	6	244	36½	29½	29⅝
30¼	23⅝	Ar pf 2.10		4	28⅝	28½	28⅝
53	43½	Arr pf4.75		z20	46	46	46
27⅝	17⅛	ArstCk .80	25	343	26½	26	26
27⅛	10½	ArRu .20e	9	118	17⅝	16½	16⅝
14	10½	AroCorp 1	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½
11⅝	5⅝	ArvIn .13r	24	93	11⅝	11	
47⅝	26	ASA Ltd .90		183	29⅝	27⅝	28
19⅝	12	Asarco .60	12	268	16	15⅝	15½
24⅝	16½	AshOil 1.50	5	148	23	22⅝	22⅝
37⅝	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	128	36⅝	36	36⅝
25⅝	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10¼	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5⅝	1⅛	AtlcM .15e		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛
70	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		1	68	68	68
91⅝	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	637	97⅝	96½	96½
52⅝	44⅝	AtlRc pf3.75		z130	47	47	47
165⅝	129	AtlRch pf 3		2	164	163⅝	164
73⅝	52	AtlRc pf2.80		44	64⅝	64	64½
5⅛	1⅝	Atlas Corp	47	210	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc 2.4	5	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
65	27¼	AtData .40	28	103	59⅝	58½	59
6	1⅝	Atlnd .20	6	86	5⅝	5	5⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		72	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1½	⅝	Avco Cp wt		6	1-16	1-16	1-16
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf	26	28	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
38⅝	19	AveryPd .30	28	24	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Avis Inc		8	116	8⅝	8
13⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .50	7	1982	13⅝	13⅝	13½
65	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	65	65	65
26	12	Avnet pf 1		6	28⅝	28	28½
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.60	17	1156	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
38½	12½	AztecOG .20	32	1599	27⅝	27½	27⅝

B

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅝	13⅝	BabckW .80	7	205	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	5	162	6¼	6	6⅛+
1	⅝	Baker In .24	8	132	9⅝	9¼	-¼
38⅝	32	BakerOil .42	15	161	51⅝	49½	49⅝
11⅝	6⅝	BaldDH .60	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20¼	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	7	10	19⅝	19⅝	-⅝
15⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	11	32	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
23⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	190	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	13	16⅛	16	16⅛
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	20	292	30⅝	29	29⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Pun	2	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝+
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	13½	13⅛	13⅝
24	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	32	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .68	5	48	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	4	85	30⅝	30	30
26⅝	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		56	25⅛	25	26⅛+
3	1⅝	BarbOil 1.60		23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .22	15	186	16⅝	15⅝	16
11⅝	6⅝	Baskinc .60	5	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	15	200	33⅝	32½	33
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .21	32	422	45½	43⅝	44⅛
19	14½	BaySTG 1.88	7	11	19¼	19	19
4⅝	3⅝	BaykCig .24	23	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .30	8	32	19	18½	18⅝
25½	14⅝	BeatFds .76	14	511	25⅝	25	25⅛
125	75	BeatFd pf 4		3	125	125	125
48½	17⅝	Beckman .50	16	17	45¼	43⅝	44
42⅝	28	BectDick .50	22	65	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝
15⅝	6⅝	BeechA .75b	7	148	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+
31	12	Beker .28	3	296	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+
24⅝	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	20	15	14⅝	15
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	9	7	16¼	16¼	16¼
8⅝	5¼	BelMe .20b	13	58	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
22⅝	10⅝	Bell How .84	8	25	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝
18	12¼	BemisCo 1b	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14½
47½	21⅝	Bendix 2	9	35	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛+
70⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		3	68½	68½	68½
21⅝	14⅝	BentlCp 1.25	6	265	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝+
93½	68⅝	Benef pt5.50		1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝-
51	38	Benef pf4.20		2	52	51	51⅛+
27⅝	21½	Bnfl spf 2.50	z30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅝
7⅝	1⅝	BergJet B	6	80	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
18	2⅝	Best Prod	17	133	17⅝	16½	17⅛+
40¼	24⅝	BethSt 2a	5	386	36⅝	36⅛	36¼-
66½	35⅝	BgThr .52b	21	63	66	65	65⅛+
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	31	637	26½	25⅝	26⅛+
6⅝	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	10	18	6⅝	6½	6½
16	10⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+
17½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	11	148	17⅝	16⅝	17½-
40¼	12½	BlueBell .80	9	35	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛-
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		12	3	2⅝	2⅝-
21⅝	15⅛	Boeing .80a	8	257	27⅛	26½	26½-
27⅝	10½	BolsCas .65	11	450	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	7	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+
28⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	197	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛-
26⅝	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	13	190	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
26⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	10	33	24⅝	24⅝	24½
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z110	87⅛	86½	87⅛+
11⅛	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		90	11⅝	11	11
9⅝	5	Braniff .20e		1180	9⅝	9½	9⅝-
19⅝	13⅝	BraunCP .50	7	19	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝-
30⅝	36½	BriggsS 1.60	17	55	47⅛	46½	46½+
74⅛	46½	BrisMy 1.80	17	310	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝-
47	33	BrisM pf 2		26	46	45	45
12⅛	4½	BrlPet .38e	19	59	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
28	12⅝	Brkwy Gis 1	8	178	28	27⅝	27⅝
17½	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	7	43	17⅛	17	17⅛-
11⅝	8½	Brown Co	3	5	11	10⅝	10⅝-
17⅝	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	17	22	19⅝	19½	19⅝+
8⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝-
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	22	98	6⅝	6½	6½-
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	11	538	12⅛	11⅝	12-
16	9½	BrushW .40	8	7	13⅛	12⅝	13
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+
21⅛	18	BucyEr .56	14	334	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛-
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	1	69	11½	10⅝	11
54½	48	BuddCo pf 5		z100	50½	50	50½
5⅝	2⅝	Budgind .24f		5	5	4⅝	4⅝-

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27½	12	BuffFo 1.20a	5	9	21½	21	21
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20		38	6⅝	6¼	6¼
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		45	5	4⅝	4⅝-
15⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		2	13⅝	13½	13½
30	14⅝	Burlnd 1.20	21	1064	30⅝	29½	30⅝+
42⅝	28⅝	Burl North	13	00	35⅝	35	35⅝+
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+
37⅝	19⅝	Burndy .88	13	18	37½	37¼	37½-
110⅝	61⅝	Burrsha .60		24	1338	92⅝	91½

C

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	1½	CabCab For		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23⅝	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		20	23	22½	22½-
3⅝	1½	Cadence Ind	2	14	2⅝	2⅝	2½+
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	16	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	121	82	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝-
7	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	3	17	16¼	17
18⅝	7½	Calsbn .30r	13	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
3⅝	1	Camrn Brn		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36⅝	17½	CampRL .60	12	38	19	18⅝	18⅝-
36	27⅝	CamSp 1.36	12	247	34⅝	33⅝	34½+
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	6	44	14⅛	13⅝	14
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	7	7	11⅝	11½	11½-
49⅛	22	CapCit's .20	16	187	48⅝	48	48
28⅝	19	CapHold .40	13	57	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝-
3⅝	⅝	Capit Mtg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛-
51½	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	30	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛+
14⅝	9⅝	CarlSje .88	9	27	12⅝	12½	12⅝+
66	53¼	CaroC&On 5		z110	57	56⅝	56⅝+
7⅝	4⅛	CaroFrg .20		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛-
20⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	402	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+
27½	24½	CarP pf2.67		5	27½	27⅝	27½
25⅝	16⅝	Carlec 1.60	5	9	24⅝	23⅝	24
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	24	210	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝-
13½	10	CarrGn .90a		5	13½	13¼	13⅛-
26⅝	13⅝	Cart Hwl .88	14	32	24⅝	24	24⅝-
46½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		2	42½	42	42⅛+
10½	6⅝	CartWall .40	9	46	7½	7⅝	7½
9½	6½	CascNGs .92	14	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+
17½	13⅝	CastlCk .80b	6	43	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	11	896	76½	74⅝	74⅝-
5⅝	28⅝	CBS 1.66	13	249	53⅛	52	53⅛+
37	20½	CBS pf 1		3	35⅝	35	35⅝-
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16⅛	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	18	15⅞	15½	15⅝+
40½	25⅝	Celanese 2.80	25	245	48	47⅛	47⅝+
11½	5	Centex .12	28	193	9	8⅝	8⅝-
18⅞	12¼	CerHud 1.72	7	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝-
17½	4⅛	CentlILt 1.60	9	42	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛-
23½	23⅝	CnILt pf2.87		z160	23½	23⅛	23⅛+
27⅛	25	CnILt pf2.62		z510	27	27	27
14⅝	9⅝	CentIPS 1.20	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝-
20⅝	14⅝	CenLeE 1.28	7	197	20⅝	20	20¼+
15½	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
19⅝	6⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	222	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝-
17⅝	10	CenSoya .40	11	45	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	149	20⅝	19½	19⅝-
25	6½	CenDat .10e	13	94	21½	19⅝	20⅛-
17⅝	11⅝	Cerro .20		8	12⅝	12⅝	12½+
16⅛	6⅝	Cert-teed .40	21	236	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+
22⅝	11⅛	CessnaAir 1	11	249	22½	22⅛	23
21⅛	10⅛	Champint 1	11	551	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝-
62	46	Chml pf3.50		z20	38⅝	38½	38½+
2⅛	12⅝	Chmln pfl 20		47	21½	20⅝	20⅝-
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	570	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝-
6½	3⅝	CharCo .34a	3	69	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝-
27½	18⅝	Chartr NY 2		33	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		x6	8	7⅝	7⅝-
38⅝	26⅝	ChaseM 2.39	4	349	28	27⅝	27⅝+
8⅝	1	ChaseT .03e		16	3⅛	3	3⅛
8½	5⅛	Chelsea .40	14	3	8⅝	8	8
45⅛	22⅝	Chemlnt 1.40	5	925	37½	36⅝	37
43⅝	25	ChmNY 2.88	4	157	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
38	28

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1976

...blic Deficit ...U.K. Put at ...2 Billion

...ey Revises Data ...etter to the IMF

...DON, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).— ...said today that the public ...borrowing requirement in ...ancial year ending March ...ht turn out to be as much ... billion, up sharply from ... official estimates of just ...9 billion.

...estimate was contained in ...r of application made in ...tion with Britain's pre- ...announced request to bor- ...m the International Mone- ...und.

...estimated public sector bor- ...requirement is equivalent ...to 13 per cent of Britain's ...l income. The size of this ...ing has been one of the ...otly debated issue in Brit- ...The government has previ- ...declined to comment on ...estimates that the require- ...might be as high as £12 bil-

...the letter of application, ...ellor of the Exchequer ...Healey said that the gov- ...t was determined to re- ...public spending. However, ...d the speed and timing of ...duction of the borrowing to ...the government's medium- ...objectives must be related ... recovery of the economy. ...ng other disclosures in the ...of application were:

...ritain's current-account def- ...hich exceeded £3 billion in ...1975, is expected to narrow ...ut £2 billion in fiscal 1976 ...o improve further in fiscal

...the immediate future, ...r financing from abroad ...e needed.

...he government intends to ...ue its flexible exchange-rate ... Intervention will continue ...herto to insure that orderly ...ions are maintained.

...is the firm intention of the ...nment not to introduce any ...le currency practices on ...nts and transfers for cur- ...international transactions, ...ording to Lord Airlie, chair- ...of merchant bankers J. ... Schroder Wagg & Co., ... two-thirds of Britain's ...e is now spent by the state, ...ared with 43 per cent in ...nd 50 per cent in 1968.

...ides taking account of the ...l government's borrowing ..., the borrowing total in- ...s the spending gaps of mu- ...lities, nationalized indus- ...and public utilities.

... Healey's letter to the IMF, ...ed today, was dated Dec. 18 ...oncerned the government's ...ations to draw one billion ...l drawing rights (about $1.2 ...) from the IMF's oil facil- ...d another 700 million SDRs ...t $800 million) from Britain's ...IMF credit tranche. The ...approved the drawings on ...31.

...his letter, Mr. Healey said ...IMF drawings were being ...t because the government ...es it "to be undesirable to ... gross official reserves to ...e significantly below pres- ...evels."

...netary reserves at the end ...5 totaled $5.429 billion, down ...billion from a year earlier ...he lowest level since 1972.

...oan From Iran Delayed

...NDON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).— ...has delayed payment of a ...ised $400-million loan to ...n although the funds are ...ted to be made available ...n a few weeks.

...n itself is under some fi- ...al pressure resulting from ...ing oil revenues and heavy ...litments to its own indus- ... expansion.

...ormed sources here said to- ...the loan to the National ...r Council had been expected ...e the end of 1975. A Water ...cil spokesman said today ...oan would be drawn in sev- ... weeks—within the period ...fied in the loan contract ...d with the Iranian govern- ... in mid-November.

...e loan is the second instal- ... of a $1.2-billion credit line ...ed by Iran in 1974 for use ...K. public corporations. The ... $400 million credit was also ...n by the Water Council.

German Reserves

...ANKFURT, Jan. 13 (Reu- ...—West Germany's net men- ... reserves rose over 200 mil- ...deutsche marks to 84.8 bil- ...DM in the week ended ...7, the Bundesbank said to-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Polaroid 1975 Net About Double '74

Polaroid expects last year's earnings were more than *twice* the 88 cents a share reported in 1974. The 1975 results will be made public in mid-February. President William McCune also reports that Polaroid is introducing a new economy-model camera called the Pronto which will sell for $66.

Boise Cascade Sees Earnings Decline

Boise Cascade's earnings for the fourth quarter declined to about 45 cents a share from 61 cents a year ago. For the full year, earnings were around $2.15 a share, down from $3.55 in 1974. The company says sales for the year are expected to be "similar" to the $1.45 billion in 1974. Boise says the lower earnings were due to a more rapid acceleration of costs than prices for most of its products. It also cites strikes in Canada's pulp and paper industry, which cost the company about 137,000 tons of pulp and paper in lost production. It adds that first-quarter results could be "unusually depressed" due to the strikes in Canada and the effects of the cost-price squeeze on wood-product operations. But it forecasts its performance should improve this year, barring a lengthy continuation of the strikes in Canada.

RCA Reviews Output of Tubes

RCA is reviewing its production of receiving tubes—electronic parts that are rapidly being displaced by solid-state semiconductors. Commenting on reports that RCA will phase out production of these items this year, a spokesman says the company has not made a final decision. The tubes are used in consumer products, industrial systems and military equipment, but current demand is largely for replacements for older equipment. Equipment currently in production is made almost entirely with semiconductor parts. RCA has long been a leading supplier of receiving tubes. Among its competitors are General Electric and the GTE Sylvania subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics. "We are currently reviewing our overall posture in the receiving-tube business, including an analysis of future market requirements, our current inventories, the production levels at our New Jersey and two foreign plants (in Mexico and Brazil), as well as the long-term future of all our plants," the spokesman says.

Colocotronis Loans Evenly Distributed

Over 40 per cent of the $320 million outstanding obligations of the Colocotronis shipping group is covered by 15 West German banks in the international consortium formed to resolve the group's liquidity problems (IHT, Jan. 13). A spokesman for Deutsche Schiffahrtsbank, a unit of Deutsche Bank, says Schiffahrtsbank is leading the German sector of the 70-bank consortium but had not covered an excessive part of the debt itself. The 35 U.S. banks in the consortium, led by European-American Banking Co., cover possibly another 40 per cent, the spokesman says, with the rest taken by British banks. Colocotronis has agreed to restructuring its obligations to its principal banks and arranged further facilities to ensure the continued fulfillment of its charter and trading commitments. Deutsche Bank holds 25.2 per cent of Schiffahrtsbank and a 20-per-cent stake in European-American.

Justice Department Approval Sought

U.S., U.K. Firms Work Jointly on Engine

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Pratt & Whitney aircraft division of United Technologies Corp. and Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd., the state-owned aircraft-engine builder, are collaborating on developing a major new commercial airliner engine even though their joint arrangement has not officially received anti-trust clearance from the U.S. Justice Department.

The engine involved is P&W's JT10D, a second-generation, high-bypass-ratio turbofan power plant in the 25,000-pound-thrust class. It is expected to power a variety of planes repersenting the next generation of derivative and new commercial airliners starting in the early 1980s, according to current industry estimates.

The high-bypass-ratio turbofan features of the engine incorporate the latest fuel-conserving technology by directing more than 80 per cent of the engine's air intake around the engine rather than through its core, thus reducing the fuel burn sharply from older engines.

Mutually Beneficial

Under a little-publicized "agreement to agree" reached last summer by P & W, the world's largest aircraft-engine builder, and Rolls Royce, one of its two major rivals, the companies agreed, subject to Justice Department approval, to split most of the costly development expense of the engine, with P & W paying 54 per cent of the bill and Rolls Royce 34 per cent. Based on estimates of the cost of bringing the new engine to market at about $500 million, P & W's development outlays would total about $270 million with Rolls Royce contributing some $170 million.

The remainder is to be shared by Motoren & Turbinen-Union, a West German engine builder with a 10-per-cent stake, and the aviation division of Fiat, with 2 per cent.

Involvement of Rolls Royce in the multinational consortium insures that there will be only one competitor engine to the JT10D in the race to power the new generation of aircraft: General Electric's similarly sized CFM56, which it is developing jointly with Snecma, the French engine concern.

According to one industry estimate, the market for engines in this class will reach 5,000 units through 1984 and more than 13,000 eventually.

Maximizing Profits

The inclusion of Rolls Royce in the P&W group means that it will not be forced into a three-way market fight that would undermine potential profit from the massive development program. Profitability of its larger JT9D engine, which powers the Boeing 747 and McDonnell Douglas DC10 aircraft, has been impaired because of stiff competition in recent years for a limited market with rival engines built by Rolls Royce and GE.

For financially strapped Rolls Royce, the arrangement seems to assure a continued place in the commercial aircraft-engine market, a place it otherwise might not be able to afford on its own. But the alliance also eliminates the possibility that the British government may seek to subsidize another multinational arrangement to keep its engine builder alive in the marketplace in the 1980s. Also, the British funds will be welcome to help finance the project.

Sources close to the matter say the Justice Department is not troubled by the collaboration on anti-trust grounds, largely because of doubts it shares with the companies that neither could justify such a big investment on its own.

Anti-Trust Division Frowns

However, a second reciprocal feature of the agreement bothers the anti-trust division, these sources say. This involves a plan for P & W to share in developing Rolls' RB401 engine, a small fan-jet engine producing 5,500 pounds of thrust that is designed to power a new generation of transcontinental business jets expected to reach the market about 1979 or 1980.

Development-cost estimates for this engine are not more than about $200 million and, according to the sources, the department is taking the position that either company could afford the outlays and that collaboration would eliminate a potential competitor.

Spokesman for both companies say the RB401 arrangements are being reviewed in light of the department's frowning. But both say they are confident the JT10D program will go ahead.

Grain Pact Set By Argentina, Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Venezuela will purchase approximately 400,000 metric tons of grain from Argentina and sell that nation some 150,000 tons a year of iron ore, Finance Minister Hector Hurtado said today.

He did not give full details regarding the price Venezuela will pay for the Argentine grain, which includes wheat, sorghum and corn. He indicated, however, that the prices will be lower than those on the U.S. market. Traditionally, the United States is a major supplier of grain to Venezuela.

Mr. Hurtado and his Argentine colleague, Antonio Cafiero, are currently holding talks to complete a trade agreement. Mr. Cafiero arrived Sunday on an official visit. The Venezuelan minister said the trade agreements will be signed this week.

He explained that the grain purchases include 100,000 tons of corn, 200,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of sorghum.

During the period 1974-1975, Venezuela imported approximately 593,000 tons of wheat and 536,000 tons of sorghum from the United States.

The Venezuelan minister also said ministry technicians are studying the possibility of importing powdered milk and machinery from Argentina and selling coal and petroleum.

Unofficial reports indicate Argentina is interested in buying approximately 20,000 barrels a day of Venezuelan crude oil and refined products.

Argentine Loans

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13 (Reuters). — Argentina's balance-of-payments position improved considerably over the past six months, Economy Ministry coordination secretary Guido di Tella said today.

The country has received $35 million of $820 million in foreign loans promised by U.S. banks and international organizations last September, he said.

Another $315 million is expected next month from Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank and Chemical Bank, he said.

W. German Courts Disagree on Herstatt

...LOGNE, Jan. 13 (Reuters). ...e Cologne regional court to- ...rejected the damage claims ... three banks seeking to ... Hans Gerling personally ...nsible for the closure of ...haus Herstatt in June 1974. ... court ruled that Mr. Gerling ...t guilty of deliberately and ...rly damaging the bank's ...tors.

...sterday, however, the 21st ...ber of the Frankfurt civil ... found Mr. Gerling, the main ...tatt shareholder and Anton ...er, financial manager of the ...ling insurance group and a ...ber of the Herstatt board, ...nally liable for the collapse.

Mr. Gerling said he intends to appeal the Frankfurt ruling.

In the Cologne suit, two banks and a private individual charged that by keeping the bank open against the advice of the bank's managers the Herstatt officials had unfairly damaged the interests of the creditors. The three claimed they would not have made their deposits if the bank had closed before June 26. The court found that the law provides for a three-week grace period for rescue talks to be held and that when the bank closed on June 26 it still had not used up all of the allotted time.

By contrast, the Frankfurt court found Mr. Gerling and Mr. Weller personally liable for keeping the bank open over the advice of the managers and ruled they should pay the damages of Offenbach Stadtsparkasse (savings bank). It claimed damages of 100,000 deutsche marks out of its outstanding claims of 3.85 million DM on Herstatt.

None of the plaintiffs signed the agreement negotiated last year which called for Mr. Gerling to pay 208 million DM into the Herstatt bankruptcy assets. This payment enabled the receivers to pay account holders between 45 and 65 per cent of their claims.

Dollar Gains As Gold Falls In W. Europe

Decline of Metal Tied To Upcoming IMF Sales

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar gained against European currencies today despite the depressed level of short-term dollar interest rates.

The price of gold, meanwhile, plunged $4.65 an ounce to $133 at the afternoon fixing and subsequently was quoted at $131.50, its lowest level since late September.

Trading was very active and dealers said the market was dominated by sellers disenchanted with gold as an investment in view of plans by the International Monetary Fund to sell up to 25 million ounces of its gold holdings starting in March.

In addition, former gold hoarders are seen being attracted by the new strength in the New York and London stock markets to sell their gold and move into equities.

Robert Guy, a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, one of the five London gold market member firms, today predicted a gold price trading range of $127 to $142 an ounce in the next three months.

He said if the IMF sales were a success and prices swung upwards, the United States might hold a further auction of its own gold to check the rise. A price fall to the $120-level would likely prompt protests from some European central banks as well as less developed countries, he said. The latter are due to receive the profits from the IMF gold sales.

Metal Bulletin, a metal trades journal, said that another factor in gold price prospects this year will be Soviet sales which "are likely to be even heavier in 1976 than in 1975, when possibly 400 tons were sold."

This is because "Russia and its satellites are entering a period of vast deficit financing, which was grim enough before last year's bad harvest," the journal said. It noted recent forecasts of another poor Soviet harvest this year.

In Frankfurt, the dollar rose to 2.6073 deutsche marks from 2.6045 yesterday. It advanced against the Swiss franc to 2.608 from 2.6001, and edged slightly higher against the French franc to 4.479 from 4.469.

One-month Eurodollars edged lower to 5 1/8 per cent bid as the latest U.S. Treasury bill tender in New York averaged 4.826 per cent for three-month bills, the second lowest rate in over three years.

Suit Says Bank Regulators Failed to Act at U.S. National

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—A major suit filed here charges that federal bank regulators bear major responsibility for the collapse of the U.S. National Bank of San Diego in one of the biggest-ever fraud-induced insolvencies.

The suit charges that the regulators were guilty of deliberate failure to properly supervise the bank—a failure that dated back to 1962, putting bank depositors in severe financial jeopardy and costing bank investors heavily.

The massive lawsuit was brought by 32 companies affiliated with and including British Columbia Investment Co., which was at one time owned by Michael Coen, a long-time friend and business associate of C. Arnholt Smith, the deposed former chief of both the bank and Westgate-California Corp.

Smith used a labyrinth of companies, many of them little more than shells controlled by himself, his relatives and friends, in a massive scheme to siphon illegal loans from the bank and doctor its financial statements and Westgate's. When U.S. National failed in October 1973 it had more than $400 million in loans out to various Smith-related interests.

These loans were carved out and retained by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. as a receiver for the bank. U.S. National's "clean" business was sold to another bank and depositors were unscathed. Westgate, shorn of its financing source and already tottering under fraud charges levied by the Securities and Exchange Commission, entered Chapter 10 bankruptcy proceedings in February 1974 and remains there. Smith himself was sentenced on federal charges of bank fraud but got off with a fine and probation; he has since been reindicted on similar charges by a San Diego grand jury.

[Smith, who contributed $250,000 to the Nixon election campaign in 1968, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the grand jury's charges that he conspired to steal more than $60 million from the defunct bank, the New York Times reported.]

The suit alleges that both the controller of the currency and the FDIC, as national bank regulators, knew that fraudulent loans, backed by fraudulent records, were being made by the bank at least since 1962.

The suit says the regulators got their first indication of trouble at the bank in 1962 when examiner Jack Baker found an alarming growth in improper loans to Smith-related interests, among other things, continuing a pattern he had first noticed in 1960. He gave the bank an "unsatisfactory" rating and the FDIC categorized it as a problem bank.

The regulators promptly arrived at a cease-and-desist agreement with the bank, that restricted and regulated any loans made by the bank to a Smith-related entity.

When Mr. Baker examined the bank again in 1963, however, he found it had ignored the 1962 agreement. Nothing was done about his report, the suit charges, and shortly thereafter he was reassigned to examine banks in Alaska.

In November 1971, the SEC issued an order for investigation of Westgate. The suit charges that the bank regulators, believing the investigation would uncover fraud in the bank loans, suddenly tried to camouflage the cover-up "with a flurry of concern and activity."

'Real' U.S. Capital Outlays May Fall

Due to Expected 10% Price Hike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Businessmen expect to spend 5.5 per cent more this year than in 1974 on new plants and equipment—but if, as expected, the price of capital goods equipment rises by 10 per cent during the year, the "real" spending total will decline by just over 4 per cent.

In 1975, real capital spending was down an estimated 10 per cent.

According to the Commerce Department's annual survey of corporate spending plans conducted in late November and December and published today, companies expect to spend $119.68 billion this year, compared with the estimated $113.49 billion spent last year.

Prices Seen Rising

However, the department noted that business leaders expect the price of these capital goods to increase by 10 per cent this year.

The expected downtrend in real outlays is a major reason economists expect slow progress in reducing unemployment. New production facilities generally mean new jobs. Economists also consider business spending a key factor in sustaining the economic recovery. The resurgence so far has been powered primarily by rebuilding of inventories and consumer spending—which can go only so far without the powerful support of increased business investments.

Manufacturers project spending this year at $50.71 billion, up 5 per cent from the estimated $48.31 billion of 1975 when spending rose 5 per cent.

Manufacturers expect sales this year to increase 11.7 per cent following the 0.5 per cent rise of 1975. A year ago they had initially expected 1975 sales to rise 9 per cent, but effects of the recession cut short that forecast.

Non-manufacturers expect capital spending this year to total $68.98 billion, up 5.8 per cent from the estimated 1975 total.

Utilities Increase Outlays

The biggest anticipated spending increase for this year was registered by public utilities, where spending plans call for an 18-per-cent increase. That follows a 1-per-cent decline in money spent last year.

Other industries reporting relatively sizable expected increases in dollar spending were textiles, 16 per cent; paper, 15 per cent; rubber, 14 per cent, and the food-beverage industry, 11 per cent.

Anticipated increases from 5 to 10 per cent were reported by the motor vehicle, chemical and petroleum industries.

A lower level of spending was projected by the communications industry, off by 3.5 per cent; airlines, 32 per cent; railroads, 10 per cent, and mining, 4 per cent.

Prices on Big Board Tumble Amid Very Hectic Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (IHT).—Volume on the New York Stock Exchange today reached near-record proportions as prices tumbled for the first time in the new year.

An indication of the heavy turnover was evidenced by the NYSE high-speed trading tape running as much as 28 minutes behind orders from the trading floor. Exchange officials said the tape delay was the longest since April 10, 1968, when it ran 41 minutes late.

Volume totaled 34.53 million shares, up from yesterday's 30.44 million shares but below the record 35.61 million.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 9.45 points to 912.94. At 3 p.m. it was off 5.28 and early in the day it was modestly ahead.

Analysts tended to regard the pull-back largely as the result of profit-taking on the previous gain.

Several major brokerage houses reported heavy activity by individual investors today. They said that both the public and institutions were taking profits on the recent rally, but that institutions were not especially active.

Citicorp, again the most active issue, slipped 1/2 to 29 3/8. It fell 1/2 yesterday following a report that its bank unit was on the government's list of "problem" banks. Chase Manhattan gained 3/8 to 27 7/8. The bank is also on the list. It fell 3/4 yesterday.

Gold mining shares were lower with bullion prices falling substantially abroad.

Data General slipped 1 7/8 to 41 7/8. It reported 12 weeks net of 37 cents a share against 35 cents a year earlier, but analysts said investors were apparently disappointed with the report.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.24 to 89.99. The most active issue was Kewanee, up 2 1/8 to 17 1/8.

On the bond market, prices closed narrowly mixed in erratic trading. Government coupons ended the session 2/32 lower to 1/4 point higher, while corporate bonds finished the session 1/8 to 3/8 point higher.

Dealers said there was a fair amount of activity in the government sector ahead of today's auction of $2 billion of 5 1/4 year notes by the Treasury. The results will not be announced until later tonight, but dealers estimated that the notes were auctioned at a slight premium with a 7.375-per-cent coupon.

In the money market, the rate on federal funds closed easier without any direct Federal Reserve intervention. Funds closed in the 4.66-per-cent range, down around 10 basis points from yesterday's close.

After the close, the Treasury announced that it will raise $494 million in new cash next Monday through the sale of additional short-term bills at its weekly auction. In all, it will sell $6.4 billion on 91 and 182-day bills.

In Chicago, wheat and soybean futures prices declined. There appeared to be little outside influence to produce any major impact on the market.

Company Report

In Millions of Dollars

Del Monte

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	362.5	354.5
Profits	11.74	14.53
Per Share	0.98	1.31
Share Diluted..	0.93	1.15
Six Months		
Revenue	673.9	619.0
Profits	25.57	25.31
Per Share	2.13	2.11
Share Diluted..	2.03	2.01

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Le présent avis est publié à titre d'information seulement.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	* .74½	* 89½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.04	* .80½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½in. yd.	37½	25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	69-70	72-73
Lead spot, lb.	1.9	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅜-65	63⅜-70
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.125	3.65½
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	.38½-.40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.185	4.30½
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.1	177.35

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	100.20	100.30	100.30	93.30
Brussels	126.34	125.93	126.75	123.74
Frankfurt	152.04	152.27	155.47	152.04
London 30	402.40	394.40	402.40	361.60
London 500	175.34	174.47	175.34	167.71
Milan	82.65	82.63	83.57	61.22
Paris	102.00	102.40	136.79	99.70
Sydney	454.13	455.02	457.20	445.32
Tokyo (n)	339.04	338.98	339.04	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4588.46	4580.77	4588.46	4403.06
Zurich	298.30	297.30	299.30	294.60

(n) new. (o) old.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	768.3		766.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 13, 1976

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	14.06	14.07	13.80	14.01	14.18
May	14.00	14.00	13.80	13.93	14.10
Jul	13.92	13.95	13.82	13.92	14.03
Sep	13.95	13.95	13.83	13.95	14.05
Oct	13.94	13.95	13.80	13.92	14.00
Mar	13.90	13.90	13.80	13.88	13.95
May	13.80	13.89	13.75	13.88	13.94

Sales: 3,438.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	63.80	63.90	62.85	63.88S	64.40
May	61.25	61.25	60.45	61.23S	61.95
Jul	59.40	59.50	58.95	59.45S	60.05
Sep	58.05	58.10	57.51	58.00S	58.55
Dec	55.75	55.75	55.75	55.70S	56.20
Mar	53.90	53.90	53.90	54.30S	54.90

Sales: 1,401.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan	56.20	56.30	55.90	55.90S	56.70
Feb	56.20	56.20	56.20	56.20S	56.90
Mar	56.80	56.90	56.20	56.50S	57.30
May	57.70	57.80	57.20	57.30S	58.10
Jul	58.50	58.60	58.00	58.10S	58.90
Sep	59.20	59.80	58.90	59.00S	59.70
Dec	60.30	60.30	59.60	59.80S	60.30
Jan	60.40	60.40	60.00	60.10S	60.80

Sales estimated: 2,474.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	9.60	9.61	9.10	9.10	9.60
Apr	11.40	11.40	10.95	10.95	B11.45
May	14.10	14.10	13.75	13.75	14.25
Nov	6.14	6.14	5.92	5.95	B6.14

Sales: 3,514.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	417.00	422.50	411.50	411.80S	430.30
Feb	420.00	420.00	415.00	412.20S	431.00
Mar	426.30	426.30	413.50	414.80S	433.50
May	432.00	432.00	419.00	420.10S	439.00
Jul	437.00	437.00	424.70	425.60S	444.70
Sep	442.50	442.50	430.50	431.20S	450.50
Dec	452.00	452.00	439.60	440.00S	459.60
Jan	454.00	454.00	442.60	442.90S	462.60
Mar	455.50	456.00	448.70	448.80S	468.70
May	467.00	467.00	454.80	454.80S	—

Sales estimated: 23,620.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	56.75	57.50	56.60	56.60	56.75
Mar	58.50	59.40	58.50	58.50	59.50
May	60.50	60.90	60.20	B60.20	B60.20
Jul	62.20	62.20	61.60	61.65	B62.70
Sep	63.20	63.35	63.00	B63.10	B63.20
Nov	63.70	63.70	63.70	B63.85	B63.80

Sales: 1,200.

COTTON No. 2

Mar	63.10	63.53	62.50	62.50	62.90
May	64.10	64.10	63.30	63.35	63.80
Jul	64.05	64.10	63.45	63.45	63.66
Oct	61.08	61.20	60.90	B61.00	60.90
Dec	58.65	58.65	58.40	58.50	58.40
Mar	59.40	59.50	59.10	B59.00	B59.85

Sales: 3,650.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jan	134.50	134.50	131.60	131.80S	136.40
Feb	134.00	134.00	131.40	132.00S	136.90
Apr	134.50	134.90	132.50	132.90S	138.00
Jun	135.30	135.50	133.40	134.00S	139.20
Aug	137.00	137.00	135.00	135.30S	140.60
Oct	136.10	137.40	136.10	136.50S	142.00
Dec	140.50	140.50	137.50	137.70S	143.40
Feb	141.70	142.00	140.00	139.00S	144.90
Apr	142.50	142.50	140.40	140.40S	146.50

Sales estimated: 2,387.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal S—Settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Jan. 13, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.59	3.61½	3.56½	3.59	3.61½
May	3.67	3.68	3.63	3.65½	3.68
Jul	3.69	3.71½	3.66	3.69	3.71
Sep	3.76½	3.77	3.73	3.75	3.77
Dec	3.85	3.85	3.81½	3.83¼	3.85

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.70	2.71½	2.69½	2.70¼	2.69½
May	2.77	2.77½	2.75¾	2.77¼	2.76
Jul	2.81	2.81¼	2.79¾	2.80¾	2.79¾
Sep	2.78	2.78½	2.77¼	2.78	2.77½
Dec	2.70½	2.71¼	2.69½	2.70½	2.70
Mar	2.76	2.77¼	2.75½	2.76¾	2.76

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	4.80	4.83½	4.75¼	4.77	4.80
Mar	4.86	4.91	4.82	4.84	4.87
May	4.95	4.99	4.90½	4.91	4.87
Jul	5.03	5.05½	4.97½	5.00	5.04
Aug	5.04	5.08	5.01½	5.02	5.08
Sep	5.08	5.12	5.05	5.06	5.14
Nov	5.11	5.17	5.09½	5.09½	5.18
Jan	5.19	5.23½	5.16	5.16	5.22

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jan	17.10	17.25	16.85	17.10	17.25
Mar	17.25	17.40	17.01	17.35	17.28
May	17.35	17.55	17.20	17.45	17.47
Jul	17.55	17.75	17.35	17.70	17.65
Aug	17.65	17.75	17.45	17.75	17.75
Sep	17.65	17.90	17.55	17.80	17.80
Oct	17.70	17.90	17.65	17.80	17.80
Dec	17.70	17.95	17.70	17.85	17.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jan	131.80	132.00	130.60	130.50	131.90
Mar	137.90	137.90	135.20	135.20	137.20
May	137.00	138.00	135.50	135.00	137.10
Jul	139.50	140.00	137.50	137.50	139.50
Aug	141.00	141.50	140.00	140.00	141.00
Sep	142.50	142.50	140.50	141.00	141.50
Oct	143.00	143.00	140.00	140.00	141.50
Dec	—	—	—	141.00	142.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	424.00	425.00	410.00	411.00	429.50
Mar	412.00	412.00	412.00	412.00	432.00
Apr	430.00	430.00	415.50	416.50	435.00
Jun	435.00	435.00	420.50	422.50	440.50
Aug	440.50	440.50	426.50	428.50	446.50
Oct	446.00	446.00	432.00	434.00	451.50
Dec	451.50	451.50	439.00	439.00	458.00
Feb	457.50	457.50	447.50	447.50	464.00
Apr	464.00	464.00	449.50	451.50	469.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	40.65	40.77	40.30	40.30	41.15
Apr	39.55	39.70	39.15	39.30	39.95
Jun	41.00	41.30	40.65	41.25	41.30
Aug	41.60	42.10	41.40	41.70	41.60
Oct	41.20	41.35	41.00	41.10	41.10
Dec	41.20	41.85	41.05	41.85	a41.15

Sales: Feb 3672; April 4750; June 1150; Aug 412; Oct 105; Dec 28.

Open interest: Feb 14144; April 6957; June 5346; Aug 1970; Oct 879; Dec 20.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	47.25	48.20	47.1	47.65	47.75
Apr	44.10	44.35	43.30	44.10	44.30
Jun	44.95	45.55	44.55	45.55	45.20
Jul	45.25	45.60	44.85	45.55	45.45
Aug	43.75	44.50	43.40	a43.80	a43.50
Oct	41.85	42.20	41.40	42.20	41.90
Dec	41.85	42.25	41.40	42.20	b41.70

Sales: Feb 2748; April 1945; June 872; July 291; Aug 60; Oct 52; Dec 18.

Open interest: Feb 6707; April 4333; June 2354; July 1711; Aug 481; Oct 280; Dec 86.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	57.00	58.55	56.80	58.25	56.65
Feb	51.85	52.75	51.75	52.00	51.75
Mar	51.90	52.70	51.90	51.95	51.65
Apr	47.90	48.05	47.80	47.80	47.50
May	45.00	45.30	44.80	44.95	a45.00
Jun	45.90	46.00	45.60	45.95	a45.95
Sep	—	—	—	n52.50	n52.50

Sales: Jan 75; Feb 79; March 75; April 7; May 22; June 6; Sep 0.

Open interest: Jan 496; Feb 408; March 519; April 59; May 213; June 33; Sep 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	72.00	72.77	71.20	71.40	72.05
Mar	72.80	72.80	71.00	71.50	72.20
May	72.00	73.00	71.40	71.50	72.30
Jul	71.80	72.60	71.15	71.55	72.20
Aug	69.00	70.40	69.00	69.25	a69.90

Sales: Feb 4038; March 1256; May 772; July 620; Aug 164.

Open interest: Feb 3763; March 1954; May 1697; July 2334; Aug 809.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	134.50	134.50	131.40	132.40	137.10
Jun	136.00	136.00	132.50	133.80	138.80
Sep	138.50	138.50	135.40	135.80	141.00
Dec	141.00	141.00	137.40	138.10	143.50
Mar	142.10	142.10	140.00	140.30	146.20

Sales: March 2502; June 416; Sep. 59; Dec. 66; March 7.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	166.50	164.50	164.75-164.80	166 -166.30
May	167	165	165.40-165.50	166.70-166.75
Aug	167	165.25	165.50-165.60	166 -166.50
Oct	167	165	165.30-165.35	166.75-166.80
Dec	166	164	164.80-164.90	166.25-166.75
Mar	168	164.10	164.50-164.55	166 -166.25
May	167.50	164.35	164.10-165	165.50-166.25
Lots: 3,615.				
COCOA				
Mar	722	713	717 -718	728.50-729
May	708	695	699 -700	715.50-716
Jul	698	686	688 -689	705 -706
Sep	683	672	673.50-674	690 -691
Dec	666.50	656	657 -658	674 -675
Mar	660	648	665.50-657	666 -669
May	648	647.50	647 -648	660 -664
Lots: 6,535.				
COFFEE				
Jan	849	831	827 -832	827 -830
Mar	859	840	839 -840	837 -838
May	863	849	840 -846	848 -849
Jul	869	859	854 -855	854 -855
Sep	875	863	860 -861	860 -861
Nov	871		863 -865	864 -865
Jan	No trade		867 -870	866 -875
Lots: 2,883.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	594 - 596	594 - 594.50
3 months	614 - 616	613.50- 614
Cathodes: spot	No trade	580.50- 581
3 months	600 - 601	600 - 601
Tin: spot	No trade	3,056 -3,061
3 months	3,125 -3,128	3,126 -3,128
Lead: spot	166 - 166.50	166.25- 166.50
3 months	173 - 173.50	173 - 173.25
Zinc: spot	339 - 340	339.50- 340
3 months	350 - 351	350.25- 350.50
Silver: spot	208.90	208.50- 208.70
3 months	214.30- 215.20	214.40- 214.50

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	665	650	657-658	—12½
May	661	654	656-657	—13
Jul	634	632	655-656	—10
Sep	619	612	630- —	—11
Dec	—	—	622-633	—1
Mar	—	—	609-614	U.C.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 13

(Continued from Page 8.)

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
48¼	23½	Rosario .40b	12	34	26⅝	25½	25⅝— 1
37⅝	19¾	Rowan 1.4b	4	47	24⅝	23½	23½— ¼
19¼	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	14	195	19⅛	8¼	18⅛
43⅞	24½	RoyID 3.25e	5	642	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45f	8	65	5⅞	5¼	5¼
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
27¾	14	Ruborm .40	25	30	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	5	171	17⅞	16⅝	17¼+ ¼
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	26	138	12⅛	11½	11½+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Ryder Sys		699	9⅝	9¼	9¼
4 3/16	25	SabineR .60	18	18	38⅛	37½	37½— ½
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	4	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛
52⅝	34⅛	SafewyStr 2	10	303	47½	46¼	46½— ⅜
9⅞	3	Saga Corp	9	171	9⅞	8⅞	9½— ⅜
39⅝	26½	StJoMin 1.20	6	81	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞— 2
12⅝	5⅞	StJoLIP 1.12	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
37⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	10	34	27½	27⅛	27⅛+ ⅜
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ¼
37⅝	19½	StRegP 1.52	9	95	37⅞	35¾	36 — 1¼
7¾	3½	Salant .24b	12	45	6¼	6½	6½— ⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	19	63	12⅛	11⅞	12 — ⅛
10⅛	2½	Sandrs Asso	16	40	7¼	7	7⅛
14½	5¾	SJuanR .99f	6	2	7¾	7¾	7¾ ⅛
34	26¾	SFeInd 1.80	8	788	34¼	33⅞	34
9½	7	SFeInd pf.50		71	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	92	22¼	21⅝	21⅝— ¼
14	5⅛	SergWel .40	8	33	11¼	10⅞	11 +⅛
5½	3	Ser RlEst		28	4⅛	4⅛	4¼+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	SevenE .45e	4	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
13⅝	9	SevnEA 1.34		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
12⅝	10¾	SevEl pfl.28		31	12¼	1 ⅛	11⅞— ½
4⅝	7⅞	Sev A Stop		37	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
9¼	3	SavOnDr .20	14	147	8⅞	8	8⅛— ⅜
8⅛	7¾	SavinB Mch	40	28	8½	8	8 — ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	7	287	4½	4¼	4⅜— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	SCI Svc		50	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		7	3⅛	3½	3⅝
67¼	44½	SchersPl .88	22	472	54⅝	53	54 + 1¼
30½	15½	SchlitzBr .88	22	382	22¼	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
30⅛	19	Schlumb .60	22	433	83	80	80¾— 7½
14¼	9	SCM Cp .70	5	70	13⅝	13	13⅛— ⅛
23⅝	4⅝	SCOAlnd .60	7	58	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	ScotLad .04	1	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
22	9½	ScotPet 1.08	11	27	21	20¾	20¾— ½
17⅝	8¼	ScottFor .74	6	28	17⅛	16⅞	17
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	10	510	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅜
11½	5	Scottys .10	18	8	8⅝	8	8 — ½
15	8⅛	ScovilMfg 1	36	15	13	12⅞	12⅞+ ½
34⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		6	32½	32¼	32½+ ¼
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVi	14	12	6	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Sea Cont .30	5	57	19	18⅞	18 + ½
31½	17⅞	SeaBcL 1.40	6	223	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞— ¼
6⅛	2½	SeabWA .40	7	118	4½	4¼	4⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	14	11	29½	28¾	29 + ⅛
6⅞	3	Seagrave		10	5⅛	5⅛	5½
17⅛	7	SealdPw .80	18	35	17½	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
25¾	13½	SearleG .52	11	885	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝+ ¼
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.6 a	57	734	70⅞	69⅝	70⅛
4	3⅝	Seatrain L.pf		62	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38⅞	19⅞	Sedcoinc .18	6	25	25¼	25	25⅛+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	SvcCpInt .12	4	25	5⅛	5½	5½— ⅛
12½	5½	Servomt .66	8	29	12⅛	11⅞	12
7⅛	3¾	Shaksprs .28	17	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	9	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞— ½
57¾	39⅛	ShellOil 2.40	6	24	51⅞	50⅝	50⅞+ 1¼
32¾	19¾	ShellT .12e	4	32	32¼	32¼	32¼+ ⅛
12	9	ShellTgl .55	6	66	12	11½	11½
19¾	10⅞	ShlGl pfl.25		3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+ ⅜
48¾	32⅞	She wW 2.20	14	132	35⅛	34¼	34⅝+ ½
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		270	61	60	61 + 7½
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅛
19⅝	13⅞	Signal .90b	7	63	17	16⅝	16⅝
17¾	14	Signal pf 1		7	16⅛	16	16½+ ⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	10	36⅝	35¾	35⅞+ ¼
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	9	9	6⅛	6	6⅛— ⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	14	28	21	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	19	433	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅜
17⅞	8¾	Singer .30p		374	11½	11	11¼— ¼
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		20	29	28⅝	29 + ½
34	18¼	SkaggCo .60	14	79	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞
70	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	4	68	67⅞	68 + ⅛
4⅛	6⅞	Skly Corp	28	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
26	12⅝	Skyline .24	42	327	18⅝	17⅞	18
11	7¼	SmithAO .68	19	18	10⅝	9¾	10⅛+ ⅛
36⅛	15⅛	SmithInt .36	9	154	32½	31¾	32⅛
61¾	43¾	SmithKline 2	15	101	62	61½	62 + ⅜
15¾	7⅛	SmithTr .50	10	6	9½	14⅞	15¼
22⅝	10½	Smucker .80	9	3	17	17	17 — ⅛
12¼	7¼	SolaBas .70	6	35	12¼	11¾	12¼+ ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	9	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	40	779	10¼	10	10 — ⅛
35	28	SouLin 2.36e	7	23	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛— ⅜
9	4½	SOS Con .24	4	36	9	8¾	8¾+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	55	16⅞	16¼	16¼— ⅜
16¼	9½	SoJerin 1.56	9	2	15⅛	15¼	15¼+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	Soudwn .15e	5	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ¼
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	104	11¼	11	11⅛— ⅛
8½	5	SoeasPS .891	8	3	6	5⅞	6 — ⅛
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	7	290	21⅝	20⅞	21 — ⅛
15⅛	8¾	SouNCo 1.40	7	677	15⅛	15	15¼+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅝	SoInGE 2.36	9	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝— ¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	31	52⅝	51½	51½— ¾
34¾	28⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	9	34½	34⅛	34⅛+ ⅛
46½	41½	SoNE pf3.82		3	44¼	43½	44¼+ 1
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		22000	55	54	55 + 2½
33⅛	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	13	46	32¼	32¼	32½
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	103	55¼	54¾	54⅞
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		5	56	55½	55½
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		43	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+ ⅛
24½	19¼	SoUnGa 1.76	7	5	20½	20½	20½— ⅛
29½	13¼	SoUnId .40b	13	89	25⅝	25	25½
8¾	4½	SwstFor .28	9	30	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
19	12¾	SwFl pfl.50		3	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ¼
12½	9⅝	SwsPSv .96	9	27	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	99	14	11¼	10⅝	11 — ⅜
34	20½	Sprry H pf 3		1	35½	35½	35½— ⅛
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	915	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛— ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		21	8¼	7⅞	8 + ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	20	45	10⅝	10½	10⅝— ¼
23⅛	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	15	394	22¾	21¾	22 + ⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	17	158	36⅛	35¼	35 + ⅜
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	5	71	54⅝	51½	51½— 2¾
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		8	23	22¾	23 + ⅛
39⅞	33	StBrand 1.14	17	237	40¼	39½	39⅞
50½	45	StBr pf3.50		220	48¼	47¾	47¾— ¼
59⅝	28¼	StPaint .92	84	107	45⅞	39⅝	40⅞+ 1⅜
33	23⅞	StOilCal 2	6	397	30⅞	30¼	30⅜— ⅜
53¼	36	StOilInd 2	9	278	45⅝	44	45⅝— ½
83¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	24	458	79⅝	78½	79⅝+ ⅞
7 1/16	5¼	StPress .40	5	30	7¼	7	7⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	4¾	StPrud .66	16	33	6⅝	6	6
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .56	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ¼
23	12¼	StanWk 1.04	12	53	22¾	23⅛	23¼+ ⅜
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
4¾	¾	StaMut Inv		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e	13	12	10½	11¼	11¼— ⅛
91	40	StauCh 2.40	9	100

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 13

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
5¾	4¾	AAR Cp .20	20	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	2⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3¼	3⅛	Aberden Pet	14	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3		Acme Hami	28	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Action .10e	7	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅜	⅜	Adam Russ	8	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15-16		ADM Indus		5	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
6	6	AdobeO 10e	10	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
2	2	A&EPlast P	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10	½	Aegis Corp	5	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	AeroFla .15e	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1¼	1¼	Aeronca Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	11¼	AffilCap .08f		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Affil Hsp .20	7	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
6½	6½	Affil Pub .40	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12		After Six .16	5	2	4⅞	4	4⅞	
1	1	AIC Photo		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14	12	Aiken Ind	8	17	3½	3½	3½+	½
3½	2½	AirpxEl .20e	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6½+	⅛
0		Alan Wood		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Alaska Airl	4	12	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
5⅛	4⅞	Alcoloc .15e	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		37	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1	1	AllegA pfC 3		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
4½	4	AlliantT .36e	4	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅛	1⅛	Allied Art		154	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7-16		Allec Corp	6	13	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
2⅛	2⅛	Allgc Cp pf		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	½
6½	6½	AllerFds .50	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
61½	60	Alcoa pfD.75		250	47	47	47	
34⅛	34⅛	AMAX Wt		27	9½	8½	8½—	½
⅜	⅜	AHessLL wt		85	½	7-16	½+	1-16
5	5	AmBilfrt .30	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅞	4⅞	ACcntrl .20b	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1½	1½	Am Fletch		25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅛	8	A GarPd .34	7	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
3⅛	3⅛	Am Intl Plcr	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
3⅛	3	A Israel .25r	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7¼	4¼	AMaizeA .50	4	22	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	22	17½	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
17	17	Am Mt 2.70e	4	6	40	39½	40 +	1
1⅞	1⅞	AmMot Tens		48	4½	4½	4½+	⅜
1⅛	1⅛	AmPetrol 2	6	89	32	32	32 —	⅜
1⅛	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	2	A Safety .111	28	9	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅜
8	8	A SciEn .07e	10	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
1⅞	1⅞	AmTech Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	1	AmTrain Sv	16	3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	AmUtils .72		29	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4⅞	4⅞	AMIC Cp	9	17	9⅞	9	9 —	½
1⅛	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	2½	Ankon .12	8	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅞	2⅞	Anthony .10f	6	92	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Applid Data	22	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8	Aquit Ce .30	15	7	8	17⅛	12⅛	
4	4	Ariz Cl .10e		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4½	4½	ArzCol pf.48		2	5	5	5	
1	1	Armec Ent		14	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅜
9⅛	8⅛	ArminCp .12	5	157	13½	12⅛	12⅞—	⅛
4⅛	4⅛	Arnold Ind		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	7⅛	Arwood .40a	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	Asamera .25	6	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	AshIOC .20a	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
5-16	5-16	Askin Svc	3	3	¼	¼	¼	
4⅛	4⅛	Asoro .30a	6.5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1	1	Astrex Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	AtlanEng	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1½	1½	Atco Ind	37	11	18-16	⅞	⅞	1-16
15-16		ATI Inc		5	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
2⅛	2⅛	Atl Richf wt		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅜	3⅜	AtlCMB .09e	9	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
½	½	Atlas Cp wt		32	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
32⅛	32⅛	Ausatlnc .25	10	10	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	½
10	10	Austral Oil	10	126	14½	13⅛	13⅞—	½
4⅛	4⅛	Auto Train	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	Auto Bldg		2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Autmat Rad		3	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅛	10⅞	AVC Cp .20e	3	5	15⅛	15	15	—½
2	2	AVEMC .07		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅞	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	12	7	23⅛	23½	23½—	⅜

B

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
3⅛	3⅛	BakerM .16f	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅞	8⅛	BanFd 1.12e		23	14⅛	14	14 +	⅛
4⅛	3⅞	BanstrCtl Lt	350	44	7⅛	7	7	
1⅞	1⅞	Banner .06	5	15	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Barclay .04	35	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	6	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	2	Barnes Eng		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅞	3⅞	Barry R .24f	6	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	BarryWr .40	5	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	19	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1	1	Barwick Et		4	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
4⅞	4⅞	BasinPet Cp	10	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	7	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅞	2⅞	Berg Brums	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	8⅞	Brg B pf1.15		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
1	1	BernzOma		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	3⅛	Bertea .16b	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	2	BervenC .12		10	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	BethCp .10e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1	1	Beverly Ent		1	1⅛	1½	1½	
5⅛	5⅛	Bic Pen .34	20	74	31⅞	31⅛	31½	
10⅞	8⅛	Big Bear 1.32	6	31	29½	28	28 +	⅛
5⅞	5⅞	BimmySm .40	7	96	14⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅛
3½	3½	Blessing .05e	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1½	1½	Blotnr .08	6	11	3	3	3	
1⅛	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	5	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	3⅞	Bodin Ap .40	8	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5	5	BoltBer .20	15	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
7⅞	7⅞	BradRa .10e	6	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6½	6½	BradMC .20	15	81	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
1⅞	1⅞	Branch .07e	10	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	3⅞	BrantAr wt		39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10	10	Brascan A 1	4	210	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10	10	BraunEn .60	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅞	13⅞	BrewerC .80	3	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7-16	7-16	BrdCast Ind		5	1	2⅛	2⅛	
4	4	BrooksP .28	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	BrownCo wt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	8⅛	BrnF A .72b	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	8⅛	BrnF B .72b	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½
7-16	7-16	BRT Rl .30e		7	11-16	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	1⅛	BTU Eng	17	5	1½	1½	1½	
1⅛	1⅛	Buehler Cp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	½
4⅛	4⅛	Buell In .30b	6	1	8½	8½	8½—	½
7½	7½	Bundy 1.08	9	23	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	Burgess Ind	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	5⅛	Burnstn 1.50	8	31	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
6	6	Butlerint .50	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14½	14½	Buttes G Oil	5	100	22⅛	20½	21 —	⅜
4½	3⅞	Bowne .24	6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅞	8⅞	BowVall .10	41	144	17½	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛

C

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
1⅛	1⅛	Cablecom Gn	6	77	5	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Calcdr .15b	9	42	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
3	3	Calcomp		120	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	2⅞	Cal Lt Cp	5	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
9	9	Cal PrfCm 1	12	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅜
5	5	Camco Inc	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
2⅞	2⅞	CaChbA .25e		31	3⅛	3	11-16	3 11-16—	1-16
9⅞	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	4	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	CdnExp GO	9	11	2 10-16	2	2⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Cdn Homstk	31	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4	4	CdnHydr .25	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	½
1⅛	1⅛	CdnPA 1.50	6	4	15⅛	15	15⅛+	½
3	3	10-16	CdnMarc .20	7	7	4⅛	4 3-16	4 3-16— 1-16
6⅞	6⅞	CdnOcc .25e		8	3	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
21⅛	21⅛	Cdn SparOil	11	16	41½	41⅛	41½+	½
1⅛	1⅛	Canoga .10e	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅞	14⅞	Carbon .80a	5	124	20⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Caressa .24	5	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
57	57	Carnat 1.20a	16	48	74⅞	72⅛	72⅛—	2⅛
47½	47½	CampPL pf 5		240	54	54	54 —	½
⅛	⅛	Carr wt		26		1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	7⅛	Carrols Dev	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	8⅞	Castle AM 1	4	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	14⅛	CasPd 1.20a		5	15	15	15	
1⅛	1⅛	Castleton In		7	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
2⅛	2⅛	Castwd .20e	7	9	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
4½	4½	Cavitron Cp	9	450	16⅛	9⅛	10⅛—	½
31½	26⅞	CenPa pf2.50		2100	36	36	36 +	⅜
40	40	CenPL pf 4		225	45½	45½	45½+	1
3⅛	3⅛	CentSec .30e		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Certified Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1	1	Cerron Cp		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	1-16
1	1	Cetec Corp	12	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	Charlo Mad	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Champ Hom		875	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	6⅞	CHG Food	4	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	CHC Cp .30f	3	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	Chem Exp		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	15⅛	ChfRivt 1.60	13	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
6⅞	6⅞	Chlftn Dev	73	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	2⅞	Child World	7	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
11⅞	11⅞	Christian Co	14	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
⅛	⅛	ChMtgCr wt		10	5-32	5-32	5-32	
1⅛	1⅛	Cinerama		3	1⅛	1½	1½+	⅛
4⅞	4⅞	Circle K .32	6	29	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3½	3½	Citation .47	8	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
4½	4½	CityGasFt .60	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	CK Pet .05e	7	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1½	1½	ClarkC .10e	6	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	4	Clark Gr .30	10	7	8½	8½	8½+	⅜
2⅞	2⅞	Clarkson .16	5	5	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅜
2⅞	2⅞	Clarostat	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Clausing .40a	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
3⅞	3⅞	Clopay .07r	23	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	2⅞	CMI Corp	5	93	3	2⅞	2⅞	⅜
7-16	7-16	CMI Inv wt		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3	3	Coachm .10e	11	101	25½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
3⅛	3⅛	CoffMat .16r	18	3	4	4	4	
9-16	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		1	1	1	1	
2⅛	2⅛	Cohgnc .12b		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	ColeNat .60	7	4	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Colemen .34	16	85	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Colon Cont	4	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	½
2⅛	2⅛	ColtnEC .26	7	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
7	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	447	14½	14	14⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Comnco .3e	6	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	½
2⅛	2⅛	Com Grp .14	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8½	8½	ComAll .30g	7	23	11	11	11 +	⅛
11⅛	11⅛	ComMfl .60	3	7	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	Condor BAI	11	3	15-16	3⅛	3 15-16	+1-16
4⅛	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9-16	9-16	CompuDyn	8	11	9⅛	1⅛	7⅛	
7-16	7-16	Comput Inst		12	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Conchem .40	30	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Concrd Fab	2	52	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	6	Condbe Cp	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7½	7½	Conrock .60	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1	1	Conray Inc		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
5⅞	5⅞	Cons Rdf .60	13	4	7½	7½	7½	
3½	3½	Consyne Cp	8	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
⅜	⅜	Cont Mater		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅛	⅛	Cont Tel wt		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
10	10	Cook Ind .40	3	17	18⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅛
10⅞	10⅞	CookPnt V 1	7	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅞	2⅞	Cordon Intl		29	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	8⅛	Core Labs	7	3	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
14½	14½	CorrBlk 1.20	9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc	3	2	2	2	2	
1	1	Cott Corp	4	31	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
5-16	5-16	CottCorp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅛	4⅛	CoxCbl Com	20	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
2	2	Craig .05e	9	43	10⅛	9⅞	9½—	⅛
2½	2½	CranbE .10	65	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1	1	Cross Feam		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	5½	Crompton		12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
14½	14½	CwnCpT .40r	3	34	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3	3	CRS Des .12	5	83	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3⅞	3⅞	CrutcR .55e	6	67	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
7	7	CrystTO .60e		28	9	8½	8½—	⅛
5⅞	5⅞	CSE Cp .40	5	6	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
3½	3½	Cubic Co .20		103	8⅞	7	7⅞+	⅜
⅞	⅞	Curtis Math	12	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	CW Tren .48	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

D

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
2⅞	2⅞	Damson Oil	21	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13	13	Danielin .14	6	12	14⅞	14	14 —	⅜
27⅞	27⅞	Date Dcum	5	3	33	32⅞	32⅞—	½
2⅛	2⅛	Dataprod	6	149	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5	DayMin .10e		17	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅞	DCL Inc		6	7-16	⅜	7-16	
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	6	13	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		14	11-16	9-16	11-16+	1-16
8⅛	5⅛	Delin Fd .54	6	10	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Den Tel Ez	7	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
2⅞	½	DeRose Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		32	4⅞	4	4⅛+	⅜
29⅞	15⅛	DiamO 1.72t	4	20	17⅛	17	17 —	⅜
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Digicon Inc	6	19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	½
17	7½	DillardSt .40	8	8	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc		6	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
7⅞	7⅞	DisFab .02b	7	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅞	11	Diversey .56	6	8	13½	13⅛	10⅞	
11⅞	5⅛	Dixilyn .20b	3	16	7⅛	7⅛	7½+	⅛
37⅛	17⅛	Dome Petri	12	72	36½	34½	34½+	½
10⅛	4⅞	Donkeny .50	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	DowneyS .20	4	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
17⅛	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7½	4⅞	Driver Harr		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅞	4½	DrgFstr .40	7	12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
1 9-16	½	Dunlop .66e	7	16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	
25	17⅞	DuplxPd .60	4	8	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Dur Tst .25b	7	8	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	7	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	2⅞	DysAmer	7	64	4½	4	4 —	½
9½	2⅛	Dynell .10f	26	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	

E

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
2⅛	⅜	Eagle Cloth		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	2⅛	EriscNab .36	11	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14½	8⅞	EarthRes 1	5	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
32½	10⅞	EasonD .10r	15	15	32½	32	32 —	⅜
10⅞	3⅛	Ecodyne	8	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
27	14⅛	Edgiton .56r	5	94	26⅞	24⅞	26 —	⅜
4½	1	Edmos Cp		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
⅛	3⅛	Edo Corp	9	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅞	Edwrds .30e	3	38	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	EganM .20e	4	2	4½	4	4 —	⅛
7⅞	5½	EnrnhPh .10	7	68	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Elcor Chm	6	32	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
6⅞	3⅞	El Hose .40	10	7	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅞	5½	ElAuto .21t		3	2	2	2	
11½	8⅛	Electrcp .60	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	6	2	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
16⅞	5⅛	ElecEng .32	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4	15-16	Elect Resch		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20½	9	ElectricA 1	8	28	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
14	7	ELT .10e	7	3	1 ½	10½	10½—	½
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4	2	7	7	7	
3⅛	1⅛	Ero

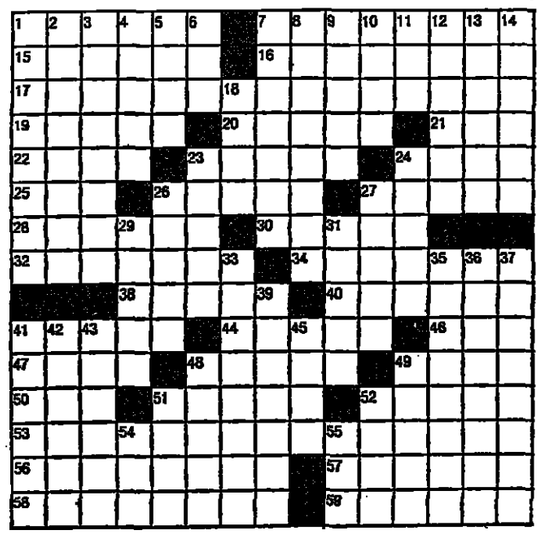
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Biblical mount
7 Musical introductions
15 Prompt
16 Firmly determined
17 Roger Kahn novel
19 Axe, e.g.
20 Curved moldings
21 In favor of
22 Old English moneys
23 Reporters: Abbr.
24 Lairs
25 Celtic Neptune
26 Siberian native
27 ——mistake (erred)
28 Minstrel-show performers
30 Of the cheek
32 French philosopher
34 Romantic demonstrations
38 Asparagus unit
40 Failed to
41 Make—— (rendezvous)
44 Affirmations
46 Moscow affiliate: Abbr.
47 Celsius units: Abbr.
48 Nile dam site
49 Shower affection on
50 Paddle
51 Done in
52 Soft drinks
53 Subject of 17 Across
56 Came from
57 Reveal
58 Ervin et al.
59 Fractions

DOWN

1 Threats to auto axles
2 Innate
3 Flight attendants
4 Taunts
5 Eros
6 Attention-getter
7 Playbill
8 Asterisk's function
9 Letters
10 Gehrig et al.
11 Danube city
12 Unloaded
13 Everlasting, formerly
14 Insect membrane
18 Relative of fly ash
23 Kayak
24 Was adventurous
26 Phoenix suburb
27 Song thrush
29 Atomizer outputs
31 Thick woolen cloth
33 Contrary one
35 Disrespectful
36 Collar-washing instruction
37 Emphasizes
39 Tape-recorder buttons
41 Earthen bricks
42 Alas!
43 Let out—— (show frustration)
45 Hourglass filler
48 ——the good
49 ——the manger
51 Card game
52 Roman 406
54 "Cat——Hot Tin Roof"
55 Wine: Prefix



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Clear
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Showers
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain
FLORENCE	10	50	Fog
FRANKFURT	9	48	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Clear
HELSINKI	−11	—	Fog
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	11	52	Clear
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Clear
MADRID	9	48	Clear
MILAN	3	37	Fog
MONTREAL	−14	7	Cloudy
MOSCOW	−16	3	Cloudy
MUNICH	6	43	Overcast
NEW YORK	1	34	Clear
NICE	10	50	Overcast
OSLO	2	36	Clear
PARIS	10	50	Overcast
PRAGUE	4	39	Rain
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	−2	28	Cloudy
TEHRAN	8	46	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	—	—	Unavailable
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	−3	27	Clear
WASHINGTON	5	41	Clear
ZURICH	6	43	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 13, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.49
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $8.15
Austral. Select Fd ..... $0.28 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF803.15
— (d) Conbar SF158
— (d) Grobar SF541
— (d) Stockbar SF872
(w) Browninvest $12.16
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd $11.33
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd $4.71
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd $7.31

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.06
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.71
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,074
(d) Caribico Open-End $104.10
(d) Citadel Fund $3.06
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd $670.36
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.51
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $11.39
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.68

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF544
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF69.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF62.25
— (d) Energievalor SF32
— (d) Usec SF656
— (d) Europavalor SF129.50
(l) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.13

(w) D.G.O. $39.64
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.06
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd $11.10
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,034

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM23.60
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM75.50

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $13.94
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $50.35
— (w) Fidelity Equitsum $6.55
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $15.45
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $24.53
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $10.33
(d) Fiducem BF970
(w) First Intern'l Fd $118.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.63
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.73
(d) First Security Cap. Fd $38.38
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $35.01
(w) Fonselex Lux Fr SF1,635
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF73.92
(d) Fondikalla $10.52
(d) Fund of Nations $5.89
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.61
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$8.20

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $11.36
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $27.31
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.79
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.44
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV $5.679
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.47
(d) Icofund $9.79
(d) Interfix SF299.05
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.77
(w) Intermarket Fund $101.86
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.00
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. $37.70
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.16
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.93
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.90
(d) Japan Selection Fund $47.44
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.56

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust $44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $43.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $14.00

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,575
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.41
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $19.20
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $36.70

LLOYDS INTL. MGT S.A.:
— + (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. SF373
— + (w) L&BT Income Fund SF247
(w) Luxfund $17.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.87
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.75
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.11
(w) N.A.M.F. $64.42
(w) Nippon Fund $33.01
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $5.88
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd $6.34
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.88
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund $21.80
(d) Renta Fund LF1,991
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,926
(d) Rentinvest LF651
— (d) Safe Fund $4.65
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.03
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF59.40
Share Realty N.V. $14.49
Share International N.V. $4.57

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.26

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF24.31
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.70
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.35
(w) SMH Special Fund DM22.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,550
— (r) Securswiss SF683
(d) Soros Fund $179.03
(w) Star Fund $4.67

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF466.75
— (d) Intervalor SF68.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF384.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF209
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF77.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.65
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.07
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $24.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $33.88
(w) Transpacific Fund $18.86

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF36.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF73.50
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF79
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF120
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF88
— (d) Globinvest SF63
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF76.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF235
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF212
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est. SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM15.88
— (d) Europafonds DM32.45
— (d) Unifonds DM30.60
— (d) Unirenta DM40.05
— (d) Unispecial I. DM30.15
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.93
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $12.45
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.70
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,267.74
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,421.20
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $467.39
(w) Worldwide Securities $40.54
(w) Worldwide Special $3,612.60

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

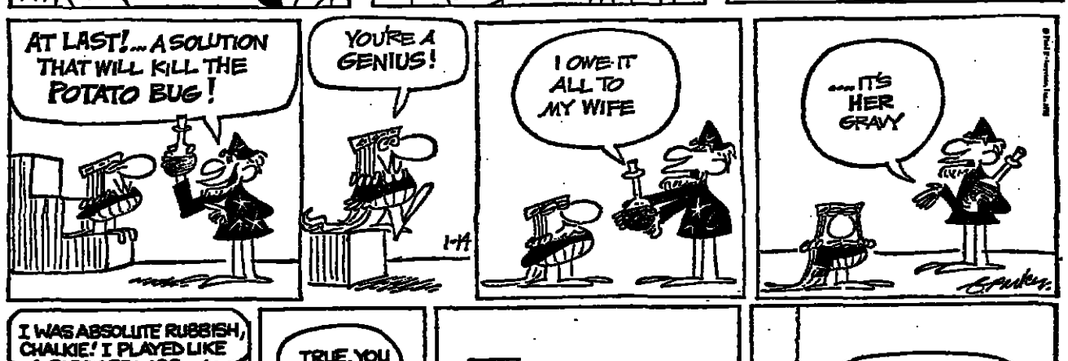
PEANUTS

B.C.

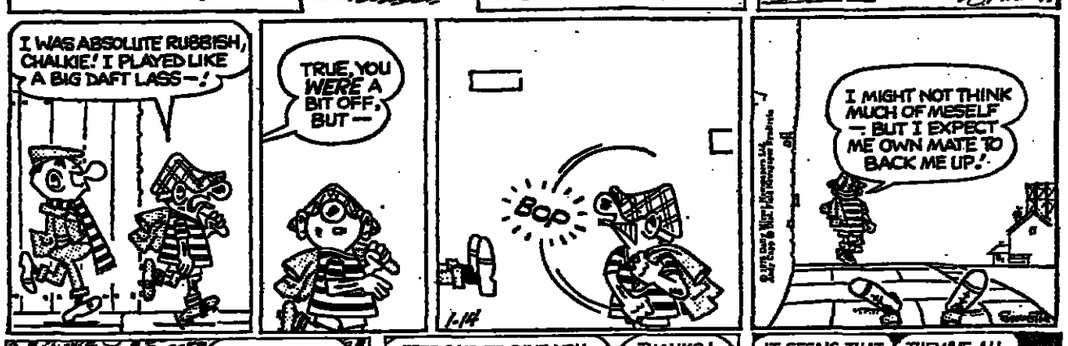
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

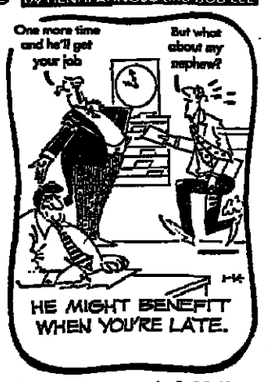
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OXTIN

AFESH

RENARB

CRENOR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

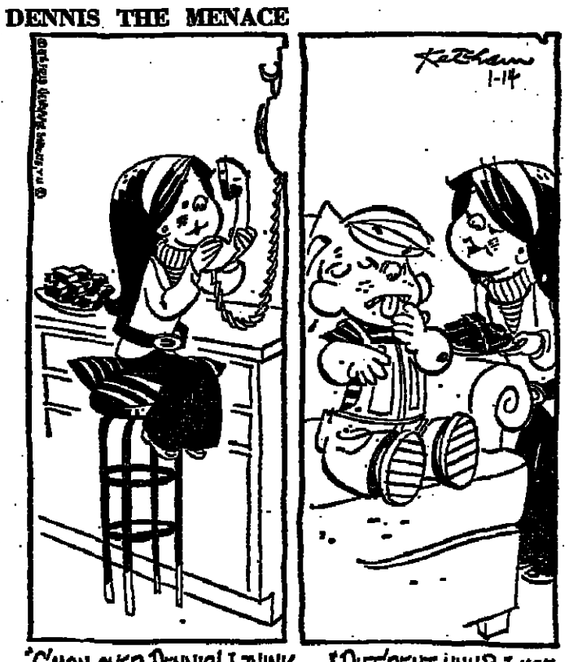
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TAKEN EAGLE SOIREE WALRUS

Answer: *What the best bikini shows*—THE LEAST WEAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



"C'MON OVER, DENNIS! I THINK I LEARNED HOW TO MAKE FUDGE."

"DIFF'RENT, HUH? I USE GARLIC INSTEAD OF VANILLA."

BOOKS

A HERO IN HIS TIME

By Arthur Cohen. Random House. 278 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE ambiguous position of a poet in Russia in recent times would seem to me to suggest some choice ironies. If it is difficult enough to write poetry under ideal conditions, imagine what it must be like with the censor—or the secret police—reading over your shoulder.

How much can a Soviet poet get away with? Is the poem itself a form of political asylum? Is the poet at the center of his culture or a merely marginal figure, someone who talks aloud to himself in the street?

In "A Hero in His Time," Arthur Cohen gives us two poets, Kolo Kolov and Yuri, one a culture hero of the establishment and the other that now-familiar anti-hero of "pure poetry."

It is obvious which we are supposed to identify with, but I find myself perversely preferring the sell-out. For better or worse, Kolo Kolov functions, he makes himself felt—while Yuri's life is as narrow as a cell. He seems inhibited not so much by his integrity as by his masochism.

Yuri is editor of a journal of folk music, and Cohen seems to regard this genre as the one remaining source of spontaneity in the Soviet Union. The editor is especially fond of "Thieves' Songs," which, I suppose, is a reference to some great "underground" potential in his people.

Referring to the "mythopoeic," Yuri says that today we do not "sing," but merely "study" song. We have become, he implies, an age of critics.

Yuri is not an inspiring figure. He has not put out a book of poetry for 16 years and it is not clear whether he is afraid of himself or of his society, whether it is the politics of his personality or of his country that silences him. He describes himself as a "puritan," a "spectator" who "endured the revolution like a badly planned theatrical . . ."

In his journal, Yuri is didactic and dull. He has no personal life, apart from his elderly dog. He is passively seduced by three women, who are all motivated by considerations extraneous to him. Yuri, in fact, is something of a libel on poets.

Presumably because he is so manifestly harmless, Yuri is sent to the United States with a coded message concealed in a poem written by a computer. It is a pleasant idea, but no more credible than a James Bond device. In any case, Cohen makes relatively unimaginative use of it.

When Yuri rewrites the poem because it is not good enough for him to pass off as one of his own, the message is, of course, lost. Since we never learn the purpose of the message or the consequences of its loss, we can hardly care.

Kolo Kolov strongly resembles the Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko and "A Hero in His Time" seems to be trying to say something about him—some that eludes me.

When Kolo Kolov arrives America, together with Yu sequence of events closely leis Yevtushenko's reading New School in New York years ago.

Just as Stanley Kunitz, Cheever and John Updike mented on Yevtushenko on that occasion, so we John, a Mr. "Panlix" and less obviously named Am writer commenting on Kolov's.

Their remarks are caric by Cohen as a naive acco of Soviet propaganda as it is camouflaged in poet this, he may be at least p correct, but the caricatur not come through clearly or fully enough for us to enjoy them.

I was present when Yevtu ko read at the New School think that Cohen has missed some rich opportunities.

An American woman w scribes herself as a jou falls in love with the middl and unprepossessing Yuri here, she pleads, offering fleshpots of America rather the prison camp he will certainly face on his retu

But Yuri cannot bring to give up his mother which he seems to ha discovered in America. replies, I must go back "a whatever a person can say

"Under eternity," he ad the unfortunate idiom been given, "it not really very much what they do not really matters."

"If poets tell the truth," observes in another contex they do is cut back the w bone, take away nice pink wash off all cosmetic, all all dress-up of the world. truth very simple. Telling comes down to this: diffi live well, difficult to die w

No wonder his poems sold.

Anatole Broyard is a book for The New York Times.

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on repor more than 250 bookstores in 1 munities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily con

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1	1	Curtain, by Agatha Christie
2	2	Ragtime, by E. L. Doctorow
3	3	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone
4	4	The Choirboys, by Joseph Wambaugh
5	5	In the Beginning, by Chaim Potok
6	6	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins
7	7	Shogun, by James Clavell
8	8	Looking For Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner
9	9	Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow
10	10	Nightwork, by Irwin Shaw

GENERAL

This week	Last week	
1	1	Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
2	2	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
3	3	Angels, by Billy Graham
4	4	The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.
5	5	The New Yorker Album of Drawings, 1925-1975
6	6	Power! by Michael Korda
7	7	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert Ringer
8	8	The Ascent of Man, by J. Bronowski
9	9	The Age of Napoleon, by Will and Ariel Durant
10	10	Memoirs, by Tennessee Williams

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE — *By Alan Tra*

There is one basic rule of discarding: Hang on to length in a suit in which dummy has length. But it is wrong to follow any rule without considering its application in a particular case.

East retained length in dummy's suit on the diagramed deal, played recently in a rubber bridge game, and later regretted it. But it is only fair to say that it was hard to foresee the significance of the discard at the time it had to be made.

North drove the bidding to six *spades on the strength of* the opening one-spade bid when it became clear that South owned a suit of at least six cards. As South had four virtually wasted points in hearts and nothing in the minor suits, the slam was a shaky proposition.

West led the diamond king, and South won in the dummy and set about a cross-ruff. He led a diamond at the second trick, and East had to make a discard. Thinking it desirable to keep his club length because of dummy's club length, he threw a heart—and this proved to be a fatal error.

South ruffed, and ruffed a heart in the dummy. He continued his cross-ruff by ruffing a second diamond, ruffing a second heart and ruffing a third diamond. East had to mak more discards, and gave th of his clubs. But he got to this too late.

South cashed the ace and of spades and was then a take three club tricks. He not then be prevented from ing his spade nine and m the slam.

But if East had discarded at every opportunity he have been able to ruff the round of clubs and the co would have failed.

NORTH
♠ Q J
♡ ——
◇ A 10 7 5 3 2
♣ A K J 6 3

WEST
♠ 2
♡ A 9 8 6 4 2
◇ K Q J 9 4
♣ Q

EAST (D)
♠ 10 8 7
♡ Q 10 5
◇ 8
♣ 10 8 7

SOUTH
♠ A K 9 6 5 4
♡ K J 7 3
◇ 6
♣ 9 5

Both sides were vulnera

The bidding:

East	South	West	N
Pass	1 ♠	2 ♡	3
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	6
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond kin

Stenmark Second

Giant Slalom Race Captured by Thoeni

DELBODEN, Switzerland, . 13 (Reuters).—Skiing on a k he loves, Gustavo Thoeni t a major step today toward ining the World Cup when he tured a men's giant slalom e.

he 24-year-old Italian, four es previous winner of the bhy, put himself in contention this year's championship and slalom titles at next month's sbruck Olympics by finishing ead of Swede Ingemar Stenrk and Engelhard Pargaetzi of itzerland.

t was Thoeni's first success of packed World Cup week in itzerland, a period which took special significance because of proximity of the Innsbruck nes, just three weeks away. d it helped him make up most the ground he had lost to his in rivals in the Swiss events. is performance on today's sec- l leg, postponed from yester- because of mist, was perfect. eady holding an advantage of re than a second over his rest challenger, he boosted his d by recording the fastest time the first half of the 65-gate rse, and then eased off for a enough comfortable victory.

Pleased at Form

Although his time for the sec- l leg was narrowly beaten by nmark, whose second place shed him into the lead in the rld Cup standings, Thoeni was ghted with his form. "When heard over the loudspeakers t I'd done the first half better in anyone, I knew I'd done ough to win," he commented.

wo of the Italian's previous victories had been achieved on 2,250-kilometer course in ntral Switzerland. The race run in sunshine, in contrast yesterday's mist.

The victory showed Thoeni's canny ability to turn on the wer just when he needs it. He d, "In these two giant slalom ns, I was really relaxed and ld concentrate completely."

In the crowded Swiss week he ned 66 points—25 for today's cess, plus 35 for a second and third place in two combined ents, and six for a sixth place Sunday's slalom behind Sten- rk.

That more than doubled his vious total this season, which s been relatively disappointing er his first place in the open- giant slalom at Val d'Isère, d left him 29 points behind nmark in the standings.

The 19-year-old Swede, who llected 45 points from the Swiss gram to take over the World p lead from Italian Piero Gros, d he was skiing more con- tently than last year, "but I've hieved this at the expense of a rtain aggression. I'm not able race as offensively as before."

Pargaetzi, Switzerland's top ympic giant slalom hope, mov- up from fifth after the first to finish third, but could not peat his success at Madonna Campiglio last month. Aus- an Hans Hinterseer, winner of e world cup slalom at Schlading, Austria, was fourth.

Only 26 of the original 95 starts nished the two legs. Most were minated yesterday, hampered the hard, bumpy course and poor visibility. Austrian downhill star Franz Klammer, a distinguished 15th in the first run, did not start today because of a shoulder injury.

Team officials said that the ailment was not serious but that Klammer, third in the World Cup standings at the moment, did not want to risk further injury in a race in which he was unlikely to score any points.

Winner Gustavo Thoeni is flanked by Ingemar Stenmark (left) and Engelhard Pargaetzi. AP.

Men's Giant Slalom

Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 2.58.94.
Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 3.00.42.
Engelhard Pargaetzi, Switz., 3.01.86.
Hans Hinterseer, Austria, 3.02.41.
Greg Jones, U.S., 3.02.74.
Arnold Senoner, Italy, 3.03.79.
Heini Hemmi, Switz., 3.03.26.
Phil Mahre, U.S., 3.03.34.
Ernst Good, Switz., 3.03.73.
Miloslav Sochor, Czech., 3.04.31.

World Cup Standings

	Points
Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	125
Piero Gros, Italy	120
Franz Klammer, Austria	106
Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	97
Herbert Plank, Italy	71
Hans Hinterseer, Austria	69
Philippe Roux, Switzerland	63
Walter Tresch, Switzerland	57

Dynamo Kiev in Position to Win 2 Soccer Cups

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 13 (IHT).—The draw takes place tomorrow in Zurich for the quarterfinals of all four major European competitions: the Nations Cup, the European Cup, the Cupwinners' and the UEFA Cup.

Dynamo Kiev is in the extraordinary position of being able to win two titles—the European Cup in their own guise, and the Nations Cup as representatives of the Soviet Union. Much though I admire this fine, flexible team, Kolotov and Vladimir Muntijan skillfully making the bullets for Onishenko and Blokhin to fire, I believe that the double event will be beyond them.

Having said that, I concede that they are very much the team everybody will want to avoid in the two competitions.

Spain is well and heavily represented, although I still strongly believe it has no right to be in the Nations Cup, that it would be a bitter irony were it to win. Goodness alone knows when the case of Roberto Martinez, the Argentinian center-forward, and his allegedly forged birth certificate will be heard by the Spanish courts, perhaps proving he was (as the Danes insist) ineligible for the Nations Cup. But by that time it is sure to be an academic matter.

Strangely Inadequate

Fortunately, I don't think there is much danger of Spain winning the trophy. With the exception of 1964, when it did do the trick, on Spanish soil, defeating Russia in the final, it has been a strangely inadequate team ever since the war, the parts consistently greater than the whole. Able to call on such marvelous players as the Real Madrid men Pirri, Santillana and the ageless Amancio, along with Benito, Spain should have the basis of a really strong team. Yet it has stuttered this season, deeply disappointing in its last Nations Cup game, at home to a weak Danish team.

Real Madrid, which has not only Martinez but the two famous West Germans, Gunter Netzer and Paul Breitner, will certainly continue to look a more impressive team, cleverly managed by Yugoslav Miljan Miljanic, who told me recently in London that he thought Dynamo Kiev the best team in Europe, although he implied that it was something of a freak.

Barcelona could take the UEFA Cup. It is easily the most gifted team left in it but, as we know, Hennes Weisweiler is having trouble with his pampered, polyglot stars, and it has been showing on the field. Much less scintillating is Liverpool, winner of the trophy in 1973, but it has run into form just in time to make a strong challenge, and its form in the past couple of rounds against Spanish and Polish opposition has been formidable. Unlike most English clubs, foreign opposition really seems to suit it.

It may be said that the team lacks flair, but it has a tremendous depth of reserves. Kevin Keegan, its excellent England forward, was shaking his head not long ago on the irony of gifted players unable to win a place, but nowadays no team without such reserve depth can hope to go for more than one tournament at a time. Ask Leeds United. Besides the old firm of Keegan himself, John Toshack, Emlyn Hughes, goalkeeper Ray Clemence and the rest, Liverpool has such youngsters as Jimmy Case, scorer of three goals against Slask Wroclaw in their last UEFA Cup game.

The Measure of Greatness, Part II

O.J. Simpson: How Does He Do It?

(This is the second part in a series of articles on the traits and talents that set certain athletes apart from the rest and that make them the elite of an industry built on stars.)

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In a darkened room, the football coaches huddle around a 16-mm projector and stare at the wall.

Click. The film begins. O.J. Simpson receives the ball and heads for a hole. Suddenly the hole is clogged. He pirouettes and finds another opening.

Click. The shot is replayed again. And again. Each time the coaches shake their heads.

"We had him," a coach says. "We cut off his routes. But the guy's so good, he can find a secondary opening, just like that. No wasted motion."

That is a reason why Simpson is the most productive runner in the history of the National Football League—and why he performs in the small circle of the elite of professional sports, like Tom Seaver, Muhammad Ali, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Billie Jean King, Angel Cordero jr., Phil Esposito and a few others.

The 23 touchdowns he amassed this season for the Buffalo Bills set a record. He is the only player to rush for 2,000 yards in a season.

"Simpson is in a different category from any runner who played this game," contends the coach of the New York Jets' defensive backs, Sam Rutigliano, who spends a fair amount of his time trying to figure out ways to contain Orenthal James Simpson.

Nice words. For Simpson, however, there may be a mystical reason for his success. He cannot explain himself just by conventional explanations. Instead, he says: "I have a certain amount of extrasensory perception."

And what good does that do in the National Football League? He replies: "I have a feeling for where everyone is."

Some people, however, believe that ESP has nothing to do with it—people like the Buffalo team trainer, Eddie Abramoski, who suggests: "He's bow-legged. That gives him balance."

To Simpson, though, being bow-legged has other compensations: "It may present some type of optical illusion to my opponents. I look funny. They don't know where to grab me."

So Simpson is bow-legged and perhaps he does indeed have some extrasensory perception, and he can bounce off people and find new openings. But why is it so? How does he do it? And what can be done about it?

Simpson possesses a combination of extraordinary traits—physical, mental, emotional—that a psychologist would have insisted upon if he were to create the perfect football player. In Simpson's case, form follows function.

A running back in pro football must be strong enough to withstand 20 or more tackles a game by a variety of players, many weighing more than 250 pounds. The runner must be quick enough to pierce a hole and escape the 250-pound linemen. Then he must be brave and tough enough to collide with hellbent linebackers on the run, and agile and fast enough to elude the secondary, which is usually composed of the fastest players on defense.

Fastest of Bills

Simpson is 6 feet 1 inch tall and weighs 207 pounds. He may be the fastest running back in the NFL, with a time of 4.45 seconds for a 40-yard sprint. In fact, he is the fastest player on his club, a rarity for anyone who isn't a receiver or a defensive back.

The average running back does the 40—not the same as a track-and-field-meet 40—in 4.8 seconds. Coaches smile especially wide when they have a back who does 4.55. If they get one who runs it in 4.5, they know their job is secure.

"Our offense is geared to get me into the secondary," Simpson says. "Much of my success when I get past the line of scrimmage is based on two factors. One: I'm usually faster than the secondary. Two: I'm usually bigger than they are."

So Simpson has the ability to either run over, or run past, defensive backs.

"You look at him," says Abramoski, the trainer, "and he doesn't seem like 207. You'd say he was 190. He's well-proportioned. His muscles are well-defined. And he can run as fast in a football uniform as out of one. We had the Big-10 dash champion, Wilmer Fowler. He could run a 9.3 in the 100, but he couldn't run in a uniform. But O.J., you remember that superstars competition on television? He ran the 100 in 9.6 in sneakers."

Another Quality

Beyond Simpson's speed, size and quickness, there is another quality he possesses. The opposition marvels at it. The trainer of the Jets, Jeff Snedeker, a long-time student of the body, calls Simpson's special quality "kinesthetic awareness."

"He knows where he is in relation to his body, and what his body must do," Snedeker observes.

This attribute enables Simpson to change plans even while an enemy linebacker is falling in on him. It enabled Simpson, in the first game this season, to gain 174 yards on 32 carries against the Jets—with 70 more yards called back on Buffalo penalties.

"Yet," Rutigliano contends, "90 per cent of his yardage that game was made through secondary holes. We had the primary hole sewed up. But he is unique, his forte is that he waits and sees. He doesn't always go to the predetermined play. He bounces, so to speak."

It appears as if Simpson takes in the complete scene in front of him. He must evaluate the primary situation by looking at 11 men, seven of them his own, who are spaced along the line of scrimmage about 10 yards across from end to end. This is the line he must cross. Then the contest begins.

Simpson checks off the possibilities in an instant, some part of his mind calculating the speed of an onrushing linebacker, while determining just what it would take to get to a certain point on the field before the linebacker does. Students have failed calculus over simpler problems.

"I have viable powers," Simpson says. "I have very good peripheral vision. I also study the movies and I know where everyone is supposed to be."

The philosophy of every team that plays the Bills is simply this: Pursue Simpson with a lot of people.

"The main thing with Simpson is to get the first guy to slow him down," says Billy Newsome, the Jets' left end, who has been facing Simpson since 1970. "Then the other guys have to bring him down. You can't expect one guy to be in position to take him down.

"You see, most linemen want to hurt a runner," he says. "But you can't do that with O.J. I try never to hurt him. I try to take him down. That's why he's never hurt. You can only hurt a guy when you put all your energy into taking him down. But if you don't leave yourself an extra move, he's past you. The reason is, he's never extended in such a position that he can't make another move."

Simpson doesn't realize how lucky he is: His skill is part of an astounding circle of attributes that constantly meet.

For example, there is the opposition's reluctance to hit him too hard on the first pop. That has preserved his health. On the other hand, he also has stayed healthy because he is bow-legged. Not only does the parenthetic shape of his knees give him balance by distributing his weight as if over an arch, it also lessens the impact of tackles.

Simpson has never studied films of his style. He contends that he is not quite sure what he does. Indeed, when pressed for an explanation, he gave two incompatible answers. Then again, maybe the mystery is his ultimate success.

"What separates a good runner from a crazy runner?" he asks. "The great runner I call the crazy runner. That is, he runs with his mind."

Next: Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Special Sort Of Runners

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—When O.J. Simpson rushed for more than 2,000 yards and scored 23 touchdowns in one season, he wiped out records set by the two running backs who previously had been ranked as the elite of the National Football League. Like Simpson, each of the earlier record-holders was a special sort of runner.

Gale Sayers was a 6-foot, 198-pound back for the Chicago Bears who probably got to the line of scrimmage faster than any other name runner. He was a slasher who moved downfield with power and quickness, and he held the old record of 22 touchdowns. But he didn't have the same ability to "run to daylight" as Simpson shows for the Buffalo Bills. If a hole were closed to Sayers, he didn't veer to find another hole as well as Simpson does.

The rushing-yardage record for a season belonged to Jimmy Brown of the Cleveland Browns before Simpson arrived. He was one of the first backs for whom "option blocking" actually worked well—you take out a man on the line any way you can and hope your runner will run the right way. Jim Brown had balance and power; but at 6 feet 2 inches and 228 pounds, he did not have Simpson's speed.

Despite their different styles, the three are usually mentioned in the same breath now when the "great runners" of modern football are discussed: Jim Brown, Gale Sayers and O.J. Simpson.

Studying Super Bowl Foes

Steelers Warming to Task in Miami

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The principals, meaning the players, arrived yesterday for Sunday's Super Bowl game and the Steelers particularly were glad to be here.

"We had a great workout this afternoon," said Andy Russell, the linebacker. "The field has nice soft grass. Gee, this weather is terrific. We were in shorts and I actually felt frisky. You would understand if you had seen what we came from."

It has been so cold in Pittsburgh lately that the Steelers did not get very much practice in for their date with the Dallas Cowboys five days hence in the Orange Bowl. During the recent cold spell, the temperature was as low as 2 degrees below zero while, at the Dolphins' practice site at Biscayne College, where the Steelers cavorted, it was 79 degrees under scattered clouds.

The Cowboys, who found Dallas to be cool but not frigid this past week, flew into Fort Lauderdale in late afternoon and will work out there for the first time tomorrow.

What did Russell, who is finishing his 11th season with Pittsburgh, have on his mind?

"We've got some work to do before Sunday," he said. "We had three days off last week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Thursday we tried to work out in the stadium, but it was snowing so hard you couldn't see. We didn't get much done.

"We practiced indoors in the Pitt fieldhouse Friday and Saturday, which was all right. We were off yesterday and here we are today."

Steel Curtain

Russell was interviewed at Miami Lakes, the golf resort to the west of the city, where the Super Bowl's defending champions will reside this week. What kind of work is there ahead for the defensive unit, the steel curtain?

Russell explained that the Dallas offense, featuring the shotgun formation in obvious passing situations, posed some problems. "Not on account of the shotgun itself," he said. "We don't care where Roger Staubach lines up. What we do care about is where they put their other people. They use a lot of motion and you have to figure out where those people are going."

Russell's reference was to the man-in-motion plays of the Cowboys in which a back or a wide receiver is running laterally before the ball is snapped, something the Chicago Bears of 35 years ago used effectively.

"Basically," Russell said, "their shotgun formation is a flood left, double wing right. They are out to flood zones with receivers. We have to change, from defense X to defense Y, as they change. Then suddenly the ball is snapped and the play is on. If we're in the wrong formation, we're not playing football. We're thinking too much."

But Russell expected that the Steelers would be playing football. "We know what we're doing. We know the Cowboys. When they change formations, we change defenses automatically."

United Press International.

Dallas coach Tom Landry arriving in Miami yesterday.

Cowboys' Defense Is Product Of Landry's Slide-Rule Mind

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—When the Pittsburgh Steelers whipped Oakland a year ago for the half-championship of the National Football League, the Raiders' formidable runners rushed for net gains of 29 yards and accumulated a total of no first downs on the ground.

In the considered judgment of Bud Carson, the Steelers' defensive coordinator, 29 yards are too many. So when the Steelers beat Minnesota in Super Bowl IX of the other half of the championship, they held the Vikings to 17 yards by rushing. "Now we're showing improvement," Carson said. "Let's keep it up." The Steelers did.

In 1975, they won more games than ever before, scored more points and gave up fewer scores. In 14 games, the best defense in the American Conference yielded 162 points for an average of 11.6 a game, and then toughened up.

In the division playoff, Baltimore scored 10 points. In the match for the conference title, Oakland got 10.

Largely because of Roger Staubach's talent, the Dallas Cowboys led the National Conference in total offense in 1975, gaining more than 5,000 yards. However, Tom Landry's forte is defense. It always has been.

Formidable Crew

Slightly after the dawn of civilization, when the New York Giants not only played in New York but also won, it was Landry who put together the most famous defensive unit of its time, the carniverous crew that included Andy Robustelli, Jim Katcavage, Dick Modzelewski, Rosey Grier and Sam Huff.

It seems probable, therefore, that Sunday's engagement in Super Bowl X in Miami will be primarily a defensive struggle. Although mean Joe Green and his Pittsburgh accomplices have made bigger headlines than their opposite numbers in Dallas, Landry is the most famous defensive coach in the business.

There seems to be a small paradox here. Football is one of the most emotional of games, and defensive players in particular are mostly grounded kamikaze pilots. Yet Landry, impassively pacing the sideline, exhibits no emotion of any sort.

Neither exultation nor woe, neither worry nor relief is reflected in the unchanging countenance. "A plastic man," his emotional halfback, Duane Thomas, called him. So the question was put to Robustelli, who took charge of the New York defense when Landry moved to Dallas 15 years ago: What special qualities count for the man's pre-eminence?

"He has a slide-rule mind," Robustelli said. "He is brilliant, calculating, leaves nothing to chance. He is primarily a teacher. He isn't emotional like Vince Lombardi, with Vince's inspirational qualities, but he is probably a little better teacher than Vince. Tom depends on better teaching and prefers it that way, because emotion can be inconsistent. He prefers the plan.

Using the Current

"I remember one of the first things he told us. He drew two parallel lines on the blackboard. 'Imagine that this is a river,' he said. 'The current runs this way. Now, there are several ways to handle a boat. Some boatmen get in the stream, point the bow downstream and ride along with the current.

" 'Some might not recognize which way the current is flowing, but if they paddle like hell they can make progress upstream. A third type turns the boat sideways and never knows whether they're going upstream or down.

" 'That is the position we're never going to be in. We're never going to stand around not knowing what to do. We want to be in the first position, using the force of the current to our advantage. But if we make a mistake and get pointed upstream, then we paddle like hell to make up for it.'

"Tom is meticulous, methodical, with absolute confidence that what he believes in will work. He is able to instill that confidence in the players. He proves to them that if they accept his plan and learn to execute it, and if they are prepared to adjust when the need arises, they will be successful.

"When Tom left the Giants and I took over as player-coach on defense, we were so adaptable that all 11 men could recognize a change of tactics by the offense and make adjustments without even going to the sideline. That was the result of Tom's teaching. And that, I think, is his secret: He is, above everything else, a teacher."

College Ratings

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Indiana's basketball machine, which keeps turning out the victories, again was a unanimous No. 1 choice in the college basketball ratings by the United Press International Board of Coaches.

The Hoosiers produced victories over Northwestern, 78-61, and 13th-ranked Michigan, 80-74, last week to bring their record to 12-0 this season. With the losses by Maryland and UCLA, its closest competitor, Indiana extended its lead to 120 points after pulling all 42 first-place votes for a perfect 420 points.

The top college teams, with records in parentheses, are:

Team	Points
1. Indiana (12-0)	420
2. Marquette (9-1)	300
3. Washington (13-0)	246
4. Maryland (11-1)	229
5. Wake Forest (11-1)	183
6. Nevada-Las Vegas (16-0)	169
7. North Carolina (10-1)	148
8. UCLA (11-2)	146
9. Alabama (10-1)	139
10. Tennessee (9-1)	77
11. Rutgers (11-0)	74
12. St. John's (N.Y.) (11-1)	57
13. Michigan (9-3)	37
14. North Carolina St. (10-1)	24
15. Missouri (11-2)	18

College Basketball

Monday's Games

EAST

Buffalo 95, Cent. Michigan 77.
Hofstra 69, Canisius 67.
Navy 90, Muhlenberg 66.
Notre Dame 77, Pittsburgh 66.
St. Peter's 71, New Hampshire 60.
St. Michael's 83, Maine 81.
Stetson 75, Marshall 63.
St. John's 74, Hawaii 71 (o't).

SOUTH

Austin Peay 74, Murray St. 70.
Auburn 75, Miss. St. 70.
Citadel 78, VMI 74.
Fisk 81, Clark (Ga.) 68.
Florida 71, Alabama 70.
Howard 73, Hampton 67.
Jacksonville 55, Rhode Island 52.
Kentucky 92, Georgia 76.
Tenn. St. 86, Central St. 68.
Tenn. Tech 109, W. Carolina 95.
Tulane 111, So. Miss. 86.
Vanderbilt 77, Tennessee 68.
Virginia St. 103, St. Augustine 90.
Virginia Tech 114, West Virginia 80.

MIDWEST

Illinois 71, Wisconsin 61.
Indiana 89, Michigan St. 57.
Michigan 84, Ohio St. 81.
Missouri 108, MacMurray 74.
Purdue 91, Northwestern 81.
SIU-Edwardsville 70, New Mexico St. 68 (o't).
St. Louis 93, Iowa St. 64.

SOUTHWEST

Baylor 82, Texas 77.
E. Texas St. 72, Howard Payne 70.
Houston 72, Arkansas 71.
No. Texas St. 89, Arizona St. 86.
SMU 108, TCU 84.
Texas Tech 83, Rice 58.

WEST

Portland St. 82, No. Colorado 66.
Puget Sound 68, Fresno St. 53
Weber St. 69, Long Beach St. 56.

Cost Seen Rising At Olympic Site

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP).—The newspaper La Presse says total Olympic costs will climb to $1.2 billion if the Quebec government's Installations Board decides to complete the main Olympic stadium after the Summer Games exactly as forecast in 1972.

The last government estimate put the cost figure at $1 billion with a deficit of $600 million. But the newspaper says the gap between revenues and expenditures could reach $760 million.

The Quebec government trims Olympic nonessentials at the main Olympic complex in an effort to complete construction on time. But La Presse says the installation of temporary services for spectators and athletes would involve extra cost and so would the resumption of construction following the games.

Villafor Retains Crown

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Ben Villafor of the Philippines stopped Japanese challenger Morito Kashiwaba today in the 13th round of their 15-round title bout to retain his World Boxing Association junior-lightweight crown.

NBA Standings

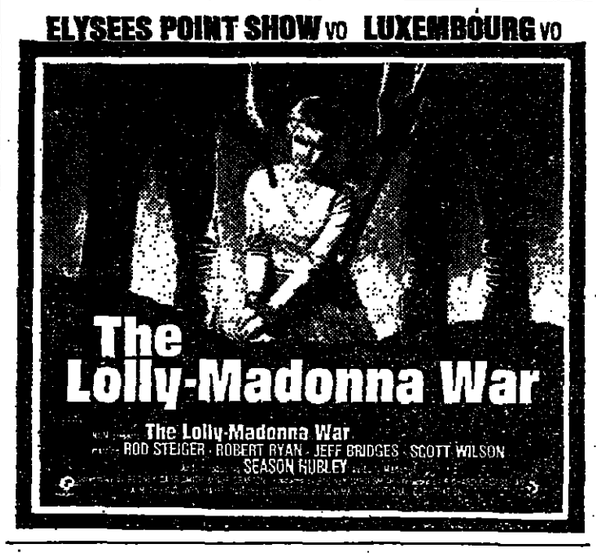
	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	28	9	.757	—
New York	24	11	.686	3
San Antonio	21	15	.583	6 1/2
Kentucky	19	18	.514	9
Indiana	20	19	.513	9
St. Louis	19	21	.475	10 1/2
Virginia	5	30	.143	22

Monday's Games

Denver 130, San Antonio 122
Thompson 33, Issel 26; Gervin 25, Silas 21.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

ELYSEES POINT SHOW VO LUXEMBOURG VO



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Observer

The Italian Secret

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—President Ford and Prof. Kissinger are very cross. Their secrets keep going public. They fear it will be the ruin of America. How can a great democracy hope to survive if people know what the government is doing?

Baker

Not long ago they concocted what looked like the perfect secret. There was a secret meeting at a secret Washington location—naturally, all this is well-known—and the President told Kissinger that the secrets supply was so low that democracy might expire at any instant unless something ingenious was done.

With the brilliance for which he is famous, Kissinger immediately invented Angola and outlined a plan to save it from Communism by secretly sending big bundles of money and plenty of bullets.

After assuring himself that Angola was not secretly New York City, the President approved the new secret. *It looked absolutely* leak-proof. How could the public possibly learn of sending bullets and dollars to a country nobody had ever heard of?

The following week the entire secret was in all the papers. Journalists even discovered a primitive piece of land in southwestern Africa which they said was Angola.

Both Ford and Kissinger were infuriated. If there really was an Angola, why did they have to learn it from the press? Did the press now have secrets that were more exciting than the government's secrets? Here was a truly insolent challenge to government authority.

* * *

"We've got to fight back," the President secretly told Kissinger, "before the public knows more secrets than we do." He ordered Kissinger to invent another country so they could secretly ship it some Treasury goodies to stop Communism.

Kissinger had an even more brilliant idea. He said they should secretly send $6 million in cash to Italian politicians willing to use it to fight Communism.

"Six million dollars to Italian politicians!" wept the President. "We might just as well throw it away."

"*Not entirely,*" said Kissinger. "Assuming that Italian politicians can be trusted as far as American politicians, we can trust them to spend only $5.5 million on im*proving their standard of living.* This still leaves us a half-million dollars worth of Italian politician for our investment."

The President said the consequences would be bad if the secret were leaked, but Kissinger pointed out that the chances of a leak were negligible. "No newspaperman would expect any government in its right mind to give $6 million to Italian politicians, so they won't be looking for it," he reasoned. "Even if they printed it, who would believe it?"

The President was slow to accept Kissinger's reasoning. "With the things we've been doing lately, Henry," he said, "they'll believe anything."

And what about the damage that would befall those stalwart anti-Communist Italian politicians if the secret were leaked in Italy?

"Italy is not the United States," Kissinger observed. "Italians will be scandalized *only if they learn* one of their politicians has refused to take the money."

Moreover, he argued, it might have a felicitous side effect on Italian life. Mafia men might be tempted to give up the rigors of kidnapping once they learned that they could get huge sums of cash from the U.S. government simply *by going into politics.*

* * *

In the end, the secret plan was secretly adopted and music was heard all over Italy wherever Italian politicians' wives had been telling Italian politicians there wasn't enough money for a new Maserati this year.

Almost immediately, of course, the secret appeared in the press. Its publication had none of the terrible results the President had feared. As Kissinger had forecast, nobody believed anybody in Washington was really dumb enough to pass out $6 million in cash to Italian politicians.

In Italy, not an eyebrow was raised in horror, since no Italian politician was accused of having turned down the boodle.

Only in Washington was there anger and anguish. The President and the professor had had a secret and seen it exposed to the public. It ruined half the pleasure of being President and secretary of state. Where was the fun in being the only two men in *America who knew what was* really going on if, tomorow morning, everybody else in the country would know, too?

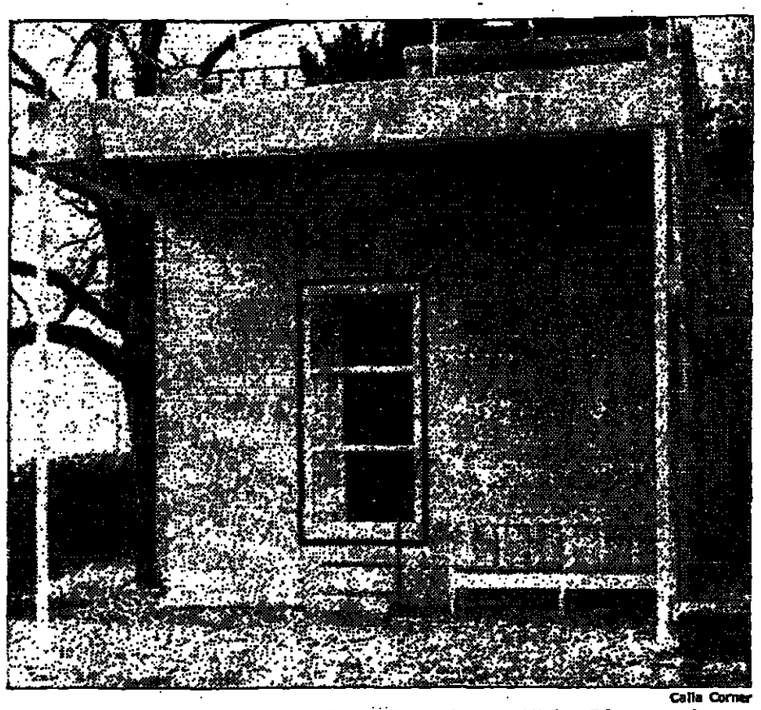
Worse! Where was the grandeur *in having a secret* that, once exposed, struck everybody as too absurd to matter?

President Ford and Prof. Kissinger are very cross. They desperately need *new* secrets. Public suggestions for improbable countries to throw money away in should be addressed to either the White House or the State Department, in envelopes marked "Confidential."

After the house was built, the commune of Corseaux labeled it "an architectural monster" and passed a law forbidding similar constructions.

The Little House That Was Built By Le Corbusier

By Calla Corner



Calla Corner

Le Corbusier's "La Petite Maison," built in 1925 for his parents.

CORSEAUX, Switzerland (IHT).—Ten years after the death of Charles Edouard Jeanneret, better known as Le Corbusier, Switzerland has decided to honor the architect who was maligned by his countrymen during his lifetime.

Several cities have run small exhibitions of his works which include architectural plans, projects for urban development, tapestries, paintings and sculptures. There have been conferences and radio programs dedicated to Le Corbusier. But Pierre-André Emery, a friend and associate of the architect who is president of the Le Corbusier Foundation, says: "The Swiss will never be able to honor Le Corbusier as they could and should have during his lifetime." Mr. Emery thinks that the restoration of La Petite Maison at Corseaux, near Vevey, one of Le Corbusier's earliest constructions, and the opening of it to the public is perhaps the most meaningful homage yet.

Machine for Living

Built in 1925 on the banks of Lake Geneva for his parents, La Petite Maison is, according to Mr. Emery, "the synthesis of Le Corbusier's ideas." Using a surface of only 60 square meters, Le Corbusier left many of his well-known signatures: horizontal windows, skylights, a roof terrace and a system of space arrangement *which Le Corbusier referred to as* "a machine for living."

Le Corbusier believed that a house should be designed for maximum light, have an uninterrupted view, an economic construction and a logical division of space for the occupants.

After the house was built, the commune of Corseaux labeled it "an architectural *monster*" and passed a law forbidding similar constructions. For Le Corbusier this was the last straw from a country that had tried to discredit his ideas and undermine his works from the time he was 17 and built his first house in his native La Chaux-de-Fonds.

He went to Paris, founded an architectural review, L'Esprit Nouveau, and in a short time established himself as an architect and urbanist. Le Corbusier became a French citizen and lived the rest of his life in his adopted country.

Continued Battle

Mr. Emery says that Le Corbusier never got over his exile from Switzerland and that the Swiss still don't realize how deeply they hurt the man who is their greatest architect and whom many people consider French. Le Corbusier, he said, continued to battle with his countrymen for recognition and often had to defend himself and his work against Swiss critics.

There was the instance in 1927 when he won first prize for his plan for the League of Nations building in Geneva. The design was disqualified because it was not drawn in India ink. Le Corbusier had used a new type of ink which made reprinting of the drawings easier. The Swiss in Geneva used this as a pretext for boycotting the building even when the rest of the international committee considered Le Corbusier's plan the best.

Geneva still refuses to name his apartment building, the Clarté, which was built in 1932, a historical monument.

In 1942 a Geneva architect, Alexander de Senger, wrote an obscure but violent critique against Le Corbusier entitled "Le Cheval de Troie du Bolchévisme." At the time, Le Corbusier was working at the invitation of the Algerian government on a plan for the city of Algiers. De Senger's article circulated among top-ranking Algerians and the resulting bad publicity brought Le Corbusier's work in that country to a halt.

Five Buildings

Le Corbusier constructed only five buildings in Switzerland: three houses in La Chaux-de-Fonds, La Petite Maison and the Clarté building. The Corbusier Center in Zurich was built after his death and only because of "the enormous perseverance of one of Le Corbusier's friends," Mr. Emery says.

Two years ago, following the death of Le Corbusier's brother, Albert Jeanneret, a musician who lived in La Petite Maison since the death of his mother and used it for teaching music and rhythm to children, a small concert was given in La Petite Maison and the fate of the house was finally settled. (The commune of Corseaux was still hoping to someday rid itself of the monster). It was put at the disposition of the Le Corbusier Foundation and rented to the city of Lausanne for a period of 50 years in exchange for restoration and opening it to the public. The house has been restored and contains the furnishings and objects that it held while Le Corbusier's mother was living in it. The house can be visited on Fridays and Sundays by appointment through the Tourist Office of Vevey.

In 1954 Le Corbusier wrote an 84-page book about the house, entitled "La Petite Maison," in which he shows the importance the house held for him and his dissatisfaction with the Swiss attitude toward him. He wrote, "At least I have three things in Switzerland, this little house, the diving board in front of it and alongside, the Nestlé building, which stands on my pylon idea."

PEOPLE: *Tattoo Artist Trying To Get Rid of Image*

To help "get rid of the drunken sailor image" of *his profession*, a Houston tattoo artist, **David Yurkew**, has organized an international convention there this month, with more than 100 already signed up. Yurkew, who views tattoos as a way of "making a statement," said that 40 to 45 per cent of his clients were women. "One of them recently altered the old, militaristic 'Death before Dishonor' to read 'Death before Dishwashing,'" he said.

* * *

Roy Wilkins, the 74-year-old executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will resign at the end of the year. Wilkins, head of the NAACP for 22 years, made the announcement Monday in New York, saying that he was stepping down "reluctantly, but with good feeling and no pressure from the board (of directors)."

Roy Wilkins

. . . stepping down

* * *

Dorothy Carnegie, who succeeded her late husband in 1955 as president of Dale Carnegie & Associates, Inc., and **David Rivkin** were married recently in Forest Hills, N.Y. The former Mrs. Carnegie, 63, had been secretary to the "How to win friends and influence people" specialist before their marriage in 1944. Rivkin, a widower from Tulsa, Okla., went to school in Tulsa with his new wife. They renewed their acquaintance at a high school reunion there last June.

* * *

Betty Ford was in Philadelphia Tuesday to see the Liberty Bell in its new glass case at Independence National Park and to dedicate a sculpture by **Louise Nevelson**, "Bicentennial Dawn." She accepted the invitation, a spokesman said, because she is "a fan" of Nevelson's. The sculptor, now 76, says she considers this work the high point of her career—it is now on view in Philadelphia's new courthouse.

* * *

Queen Sofia of Spain arrived in Madras, India, Monday on a private visit to see her mother, ex-Queen Frederika of Greece, who is reportedly ill. Frederika has lived in Madras for several years, studying Indian philosophy at the Center for Advanced Philosophy of Madras University.

* * *

Actor-producer **Dennis Hopper** says he wears three eagle feathers in his hat because they were a gift from an Indian friend. The U.S. government says prove it. Hopper was in Page, Ariz., taking part in a conference last weekend when National Park Ranger **John Muller** warned him that he was breaking the law by possessing an unregistered eagle feather. If Hopper can't prove ownership, he could face a $1,000 fine or a year in jail. He said the feathers were given to him by **Carpio Bernal**, an Indian friend who had won them at the North American Indian dancing championships four years ago. "He gave me these feathers, man," Hopper said. "They're really personal to me." The actor said he would comply with the request to produce evidence that the feathers were given to him by Bernal.

* * *

Singer **Nana Mouskouri**, confirmed in London Tuesday that she and her husband of years, **George Petsilas**, have separated. His group, the Athenians, will not be backing Mouskouri when she opens a seven-part series on British television Wednesday night. She and their children, **Nicholas**, 7, and **Helena**, live in Geneva.

* * *

James Salamites, an unemployed teen-ager whose car collided with **President Ford's** limousine last October in Hartford, hopes to make money from his wrecked 1968 Buick. He is putting the car on display at the Hartford Civic Center Auto Show later this month. Monday, he said that he hopes to sell the car as a collector's item. The Salamites family got $670 from the firm which insured the presidential limousine, leased from the Ford Motor Co.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Tokyo Police Return Utrillo to the French

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Utrillo, one of three paintings stolen in Paris in 1971, was handed over to the French Embassy in Tokyo by police today.

The painting, "The Barracks, Compiègne," was stolen from the home of Anne-Marie Wagrat and was located last month in the possession of a Tokyo businessman, Yusuke Miki, they said.

Police quoted Mr. Miki as saying he bought the Utrillo from an art dealer in Paris in 1973 without knowing it had been stolen.

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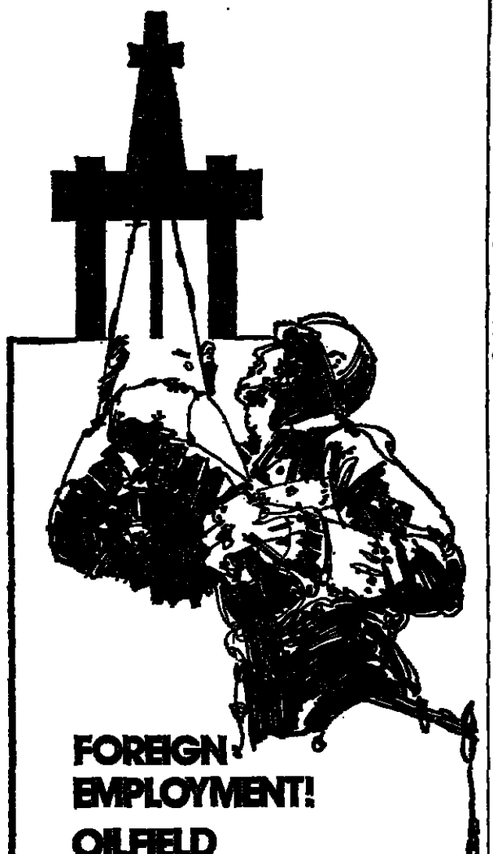

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